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C. D. BRIGHAM, Editor.

M. F. EGAN, Business Manager.

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☞ Communications designed for publication should be addressed to the Editor.

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The Weekly Commercial, a large sheet, containing all the Current News, Miscellaneous, Literary and Scientific Intelligence, and Valuable Reading for the Family.

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VOL. X. PITTSBURGH, WEDNESDAY MORNING, OCTOBER 2, 1872. NO. 21.

REPUBLICAN MEETINGS.

Appointments for Western Pennsylvania.

At Sugar Grove, Warren county, October 1; Hon. R. B. Carnahan.

Foxburg, Forest county; Wednesday, October 2, 1872, R. J. Powers, Esq.

At Mercer, Mercer county, October 3; Hon. R. B. Carnahan.

FIRST EDITION.

NEW BRIGHTON.

Republican Mass Meeting This Evening --- Hon. H. B. Swoope to Deliver an Address.

There will be a grand rally of Republicans a Broadway Hall, New Brighton, this evening, on which occasion the Hon. H. B. Swoope will discuss State and National issues. Let no one fail to attend, as Mr. Swoope is one of the finest speakers in Pennsylvania, and will let the light in on all the Democratic slanders against our candidates.

HASSAUREK.

The Political Mercenary.

Why He Did Not Take the Stump for Grant.

The $15,000 Bargain Condemned and Repudiated by the Republican National Committee.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, September 28.]

It has come to our knowledge from an authentic source that a negotiation has been entered into between Mr. Hassaurek and a representative of a Republican committee, by which a bargain was made with Mr. Hassaurek that for the sum of $15,000 he would take the stump for Grant, and that the bargain fell through, not, as a swift defender of this mercenary says, because this sum could not be raised, but because the bargain did not meet the approbation of some of those who have the control of the campaign fund. For the sum of $15,000 Mr. Hassaurek bargained to make speeches through the campaign for Grant. It was not paid, and Mr. Hassaurek came out for Greeley. The utter mercenariness of his character in this negotiation forms a just ground for conclusions as to the consideration for which Mr. Hassaurek took the stump for Greeley. It will readily be recalled that it was after something less than $15,000. It will not be believed that it was without cash in hand.

The bargain was disapproved by a member of the National Executive committee, and therefore the money was not forthcoming. We are glad that this condemnation was pronounced from a Republican source, and that Mr. Hassaurek was not enlisted for the Republican campaign as a mercenary. The bargaining was mercenary, and it would have been bad policy; for all the reputation fabricated for Hassaurek to make his services effective in this campaign would have been used for after demand and for future treachery. But there is a moral difference between those who proposed to pay Mr. Hassaurek $15,000 for his services as a campaign orator, and him who proposed to sell his services, which is now fully revealed. For in all this negotiation Mr. Hassaurek professed to be personally friendly to Grant, and declares for the Republican cause, and does so, as present-d to the committee, was that of a Republican who desired the success of the party, but who was mercenary, and wanted high pay for his supposed German influence.

But as Mr. Hassaurek now presents it, by his pronouncing for Greeley, it was on his part a bargain to sell his convictions by taking the stump for a candidate he was opposed to for the sum of $15,000. He now plainly shows that on his part the proposition was to take a bribe.

Mr. Hassaurek has no recourse but in blackguardism. If our statement is untrue, it is a libel. He dares not put its truth to the legal question. Therefore he raves in epithets like any abandoned character when detected in crime. They who can see so to offer to take bribes will not be lacking in blackguardism; but Mr. Hassaurek may fail with confidence for the balance of his natural life without rubbing off that placard of $15,000 which sticks to his backs.

[From the Cincinnati Gazette, September 28.]

Of course the *Gazette* did not prefer the charges that have appeared in these columns against Hassaurek upon insufficient grounds. We are not in the habit of making such charges at random. We were surprised, therefore, to find the fellow denying the charge, because, he says, he did not take a discharge to the main offense. But there is no end to the foolishness a man may be guilty of when he loses his temper and lets himself down to the level of a blackguard. The consequence is, that this fellow will appear when the facts in this case come out, and there are sure to appear.

Of course the effort to obtain the money demanded by Hassaurek for his services was made in New York and Washington, strictly to the Republican committees. Senator Harlan is chairman of the resident Washington committee. To Senator Harlan the case was presented, and, of course, he knows all the circumstances.

In yesterday's *Washington Chronicle* there was an editorial in the paper written by Senator Harlan, from which the correspondent of the *Times-Chronicle* telegraphed the following:

The *Chronicle*, edited and owned by Senator Harlan, who is chairman of the Republican Congressional Committee, has an editorial to-day, which is much commented upon, in reference to the alleged offers to the Hon. Fred. Hassaurek to declare for Grant and have his paper advocate his election for a certain specified sum of money. The editorial says:

"Mr. Hassaurek, through the Republican press in this Republican press in this case, but in such a way as to establish his guilt.

"If it were necessary, any number of unimpeachable witnesses could be named to establish the fact that personal friends of his, acting by his authority, have been traveling and laboring to raise a certain amount for his services and those of his paper in this campaign, in behalf of the administration.

Thus the chairman of the committee to whom application was made by personal friends of Hassaurek, and by his authority, substantiates fully, unequivocally, and without fear of contradiction the charges made by the *Gazette*. But, while this array of evidence is complete, it is only a mere foretaste of what is coming. We propose to follow the matter to a conclusion if it takes all winter. Our object is not to use this matter for campaign purposes merely, but for the higher and more important purpose of purification. The business of trading upon the votes of other people has been carried on by this fellow Hassaurek too long, and it has controlled more than all else to the corruption of the politics of the city and county. It is our purpose, therefore, to strip the chap of his fictitious value, in order that our German fellow citizens may no longer be disgraced by him, and in order that political managers may not again be tempted to buy him at any price.

What Mr. Hassaurek proposed to sell was his influence with the Germans. In effect, he bargained to sell his German-American constituency for $15,000; he is now trying to deliver them to the other side. To his bargainings with the Republican managers the public may form an opinion, what consideration he received from the Greeley managers. They are men used to work by bribery. Mr. Hassaurek thinks the secrecy of his bargain will prevent perfect proof, but he may be mistaken. In this case, as in most cases, bribery is not easy to prove, as we have remarked, but it is likely that Mr. H. will have more than enough of proof before the affair is through. He thinks to cover up his offer to take a bribe by the language of a blackguard bragger, but this only confesses his guilt. His is the indecency of an abandoned criminal. And how he who bolted between Grant and Greeley, and for which side would pay the most, comes out as a reformer. We begin to take the stump to protect the head of reform. He thinks it so urgent that it is necessary to break up the Republican party and put the Democrats in power. His patriotism is shocked at the corruption of the public service. Having bargained to sell his German-American constituency for $15,000, and failed to get his price, and having carried his wares to the other market, he proposes to take a high stand for the purification of things.

Mr. Hassaurek makes the feeble pretense that he cannot vindicate his character by a libel suit, because this is merely a story for campaign use, and the campaign would be over before the suit. By the use of terms to give force to the charge, we know that is hurt, but its marketable campaign value. But this is no campaign story to us, and Mr. H. will find that to him it will not end with the campaign. We shall hear from it to him for years. We did hope that he would sue us for libel, so that we might put upon the stand the party that bargained with him, whose mouth is otherwise closed. This is the reason Mr. H. did not dare to bring this to an issue in a court of law, and why he chose to resort to an attempt to cover up by his foul mouth. But we shall find legal means to give Mr. Hassaurek abundant satisfaction in every case which he may name to us and his countrymen for $15,000 stick to him as long as he lives. His days of German indulgence are numbered.

GENERAL GRANT'S HABITS.

Letter From George H. Stuart.

[From the Rochester Democ at, September 27.]

We are permitted to publish the following letter from the widely known philanthropist and organizer of the Christian Commission, which did such humane service during the war for the Union. Miss Guernsey is a highly esteemed lady of this city, who enjoys the personal acquaintance of Mr. Stuart, and knew that that gentleman was thoroughly informed with regard to the personal habits of President Grant. Hence she addressed a note to him and received this reply:

PHILADELPHIA, September 25, 1872.

Miss Lucy E. Guernsey, Rochester, N. Y.:

DEAR MISS GUERNSEY—In reply to your communication, in which you say "it is constantly reported here that the President is in the habit of getting stupidly drunk every day. I know you are well acquainted with him and should be glad to receive a story contradicted on good authority." I have to say that since General Grant became conspicuous in the American army, and during his Presidency, I have had frequent opportunities of seeing him at dinner, in the social intercourse, at dinner table, in the White House and elsewhere, and have never seen him "stupidly drunk." I have seen the influence of liquor in any sense of that phrase. So far as my observation enabled me to judge, this statement is certain specified sum of money. The editorial says: a false and unfounded one. Upon the subject of General Grant's habits are wholly without foundation, and I base standing my testimony to the fact to whom the country owes a debt of gratitude which can never be paid. In November next the Keystone State will record her verdict against the personal calumnies by giving Grant her electoral vote by a majority of thirty or forty thousand.

GEO. H. STUART.

Meeting of Grand Masonic Bodies of Ohio.

COLUMBUS, O., October 1.—Three of the grand Masonic bodies of Ohio met in this city to-day. The morning was spent in organization and the appointment of standing committees. At the session of the Grand Commandery of Knights Templars the following Past Grand Commanders were presented with gold medals, significant of their rank: Herman Ely, of Elyria; John L. Vattier, of Cincinnati; W. B. Thral, of Columbus; Kent Jarvis, of Massillon; Christopher F. Hassenpflug, of Cincinnati, and John Achey, of Dayton. In each body the presiding officers delivered their annual addresses, which were appropriately referred. The business of the day was occupied in listening to reports of officers. John D. Caldwell, of Cincinnati, has been commissioned by the Masonic bodies of Pennsylvania as their representative to Ohio.

Mercer County.

Great Republican Gathering at Buhl, Westerman & Co.'s Coal Bank, in Hickory Township.

Three Hundred Torches in Line.

Mercer County Will Give a Larger Republican Majority Than Ever Before.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

SHARON, PA., October 1, 1872.

Last evening, a mass meeting was held at Buhl, Westerman & Co's c al bank, in Hickory township, Mercer county, which was the largest and most enthusiastic ever held in that neighborhood, and was much larger than the Democratic and Liberal day-light mass meeting held in this place for *camp meeting* Buckalew. The Sharon and Greenfield Railroad company run a special train from this place to the bank, a distance of about four miles, which carried two of the Sharon Grant and Wilson marching clubs, with two hundred torches.

The West Middlesex club, with one hundred torches, was also in attendance. The hickory brass band, one of the best in the county, and composed entirely of miners, enlivened the occasion with excellent music. Over fifteen hundred people, including a large number of ladies, were present. At eight o'clock the meeting was organized by calling Col. H. N. Warren, of West Middlesex, to the chair. The greatest enthusiasm prevailed.

Addresses were delivered by Messrs. S. H. Miller and E. W. Jackson, of Mercer. On the adjournment of the meeting the three marching clubs formed in a torchlight procession, making a grand display.

On all hands the meeting is admitted to be the largest ever before held in old Hickory, and great praise is accorded to Hon. David Robinson for the immense success of the meeting.

Hon. Miles S. Humphreys speaks at Bethel on next Friday afternoon, and at Hickory corners in the evening, October 4th. Great preparations are being made for these two meetings, particularly the afternoon meeting at Bethel, where "Miles" will receive a good old fashioned welcome.

The Shenango Valley is aroused, and promises five hundred Republican majority on the

"CUR ANDY" AT HOME.

RECEPTION OF CURTIN AT BELLEFONTE.

A MELANCHOLY AFFAIR.

No Defection in the Republican Ranks.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BELLEFONTE, PA., September 30, 1872.

In the midst of the general hurrahing and hauling that have been going on for some time past, and which have commanded some degree of importance and interest, for the purpose of ascertaining precisely where "Our Andy" would light in his political descent, it may not be amiss to give to the people of our great State precisely and truly the effect of his somersault in his native county and town, and the sentiment of his home people concerning him. And we don't know any better medium of doing so than through the columns of your paper.

"Our Andy," as we were wont to dub our hitherto prominent, honored and dearly beloved fellow-townsman, returned to his native town, Bellefonte, on Friday evening last. His friends, personally, and formerly politically, knew of his coming, but contemplated his arrival with feelings of mingled curiosity, because of his recent political follies, and his having become the victim of the political snares and intrigues of Aleck McClure.

When the train arrived and ex-Gov. A. G. Curtin set foot on his native soil, there were no loud huzzas from hosts of friends to greet his return, as had been the custom in former days. But, instead, a funeral solemnity pervaded the whole crowd. Mr. Reynolds and Felix Mullin, all Democrats of the deepest dye, and the second named a personal enemy of many years, extended to "Our Andy" the welcome of his home and townspeople. Not a cheer, no shouts of welcome broke the solemn stillness that reigned supreme and seemed to breathe a mournful requiem over the fallen Curtin. In short, his reception was cool in a freezing degree, and so decidedly unflattering that no one could not but wonder what had become of Curtin's popularity and his once many enthusiastic friends and admirers. But they are no more. His dearest friends and associates, and those who took him in the fullness of their hearts, were the men who, during the war, were his most bitter enemies, revilers and persecutors, and with whom the true Republicans of Center have no affinity. So, according to the moral of the well known sheep story, they have come indeed to let him go, being in that company. The Democracy got up a meeting for him on Saturday evening, the 28th inst. It was a good sized meeting, but a failure considering the circumstances. They advertised most extensively that it was a meeting simply extending a general welcome to Governor A. G. Curtin, without any political complexion, and by that means of false pretense secured the presence of a much greater number than would have been here had the people not been deceived. And in order to get even a respectable show of numbers they were obliged to import the majority from the counties of Clearfield and Blair. Center county alone could not be induced to attend a meeting so utterly soulless and hollow that it bordered on sadness.

The collection of Governor Curtin, although deprecated by his personal and former political friends, will cause no defection in the Republican ranks of Center county. The Democracy of this county we find no change in favor of Curtin's move, but, on the contrary, a feeling of contempt as well as bitter against Curtin as once was that of love and admiration for him. The soldier element, especially, denounces Curtin in severe terms for arraying himself against the gallant soldier, General John F. Hartranft, the Republican candidate for Governor. It is so well understood by our people that Curtin's course has been governed by personal considerations altogether that, instead of creating doubt and uncertainty among Republicans, it has excited them to a degree of positiveness, earnestness and energy in the canvass that we would have otherwise been unable to provoke and the result in our county will really be to our advantage. So that if the "Great War Governor" printed in small capitals on Democratic handbill influence, or the fright and odor advocating the wrong, is no greater elsewhere than it is at his home, it won't make two hundred votes in favor of Charles R. Buckalew throughout the entire State.

L.

BLAIR TRUE TO HER TRUST.

Great Gathering of Republicans in Altoona—Addresses by Gov. Harriman and Hon. G. W. Scofield—Cowardly Attack by Greeleyites on a Colored Club.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

ALTOONA, PA., September 28, 1872.

A very large and enthusiastic Republican meeting was held here to-night in the Wigwam, Major Williams, of Hollidaysburg, presiding, who introduced Gov. Harriman, of New Hampshire, and Hon. G. W. Scofield, our candidate at large for Congress, who acquitted themselves nobly in defending the cause and candidates. The Wigwam was packed, and many were unable to get inside A large delegation was present from Hollidaysburg. When the different clubs were making a street parade, the colored club was stoned by some of the enemy, who were concealed—who are too cowardly to come out and offer an open insult, but lurk in the darkness and do their dirty work under its cover. But this does not daunt those who have enlisted under the glorious banner, but only nerves the little Blair will—as she always has been—be true to her trust. The cause is dear, and the struggle brighter and brighter as the day of contest approaches. We are working for the whole ticket.

S. M. J.

BEDFORD COUNTY OPENED.

Grand Mass Meeting at Pattonville—Bedford Certain for Hartranft.

Special Correspondence of the Pittsburgh Commercial.

BEDFORD, PA., September 30, 1872.

The Republicans of Bedford county held a grand mass meeting in Pattonville on Friday afternoon, 27th September. Gen. A. E. King, of Baltimore, made the speech of the occasion. He was greeted by a large and enthusiastic audience in a speech of over two hours, and of great force. Our people are fully aroused, and are expecting a rousing time. No one could not but wonder what had become of Curtin's popularity and his once many enthusiastic friends and admirers. But they are no more. His dearest friends and associates, and those who took him in the fullness of their hearts, were the men who, during the war, were his most bitter enemies, revilers and persecutors, and with whom the true Republicans of Center have no affinity. So, according to the moral of the well known sheep story, they have come indeed to let him go, being in that company. The Democracy got up a meeting for him on Saturday evening, the 28th inst. It was a good sized meeting, but a failure considering the circumstances. They advertised most extensively that it was a meeting simply extending a general welcome to Governor A. G. Curtin, without any political complexion, and by that means of false pretense secured the presence of a much greater number than would have been here had the people not been deceived. And in order to get even a respectable show of numbers they were obliged to import the majority from the counties of Clearfield and Blair. Center county alone could not be induced to attend a meeting so utterly soulless and hollow that it bordered on sadness.

The number of lamps in the procession on Saturday night did not, by actual count, exceed four hundred, and the enthusiasm was so lifeless and hollow that it bordered on sadness.

The defection of Governor Curtin, although deprecated by his personal and former political friends, will cause no defection in the Republican ranks of Center county. The Democracy of this county we find no change in favor of Curtin's move, but, on the contrary, a feeling of contempt as well as bitter against Curtin as once was that of love and admiration for him. The soldier element, especially denounces Curtin in severe terms for arraying himself against the gallant soldier, General John F. Hartranft, the Republican candidate for Governor. It is so well understood by our people that Curtin's course has been governed by personal considerations altogether that, instead of creating doubt and uncertainty among Republicans, it has excited them to a degree of positiveness, earnestness and energy in the canvass that we would have otherwise been unable to provoke and the result in our county will really be to our advantage. So that if the "Great War Governor" printed in small capitals on Democratic handbill influence, or the fright and odor advocating the wrong, is no greater elsewhere than it is at his home, it won't make two hundred votes in favor of Charles R. Buckalew throughout the entire State.

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S. M. J.

SECOND EDITION.

WASHINGTON.

The Carnival of Calumny.

The Latest "Tribune" Lie Most Effectually Clinched.

The Public Debt Statements Mare's Nest.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1872.

The New York *Tribune* of Saturday last published a long attack upon Secretary Delano, concerning the Peter Gibson whisky case, affirming that the sum of $60,000, for which the case was compromised, has never been paid. The *Tribune* indorsed the story of its correspondent editorially, and emphasized it with editorial italics. To-day it calls upon Mr. Delano as follows:

"We believe Secretary Delano is still on the stump somewhere in the west. Won't his audiences ask him about that whisky transaction, the details of which were published in the *Tribune* of Saturday. If there were a particle of shame among the corruptionists who gather about this administration, Mr. Delano would never face an audience again, while bearing the title of Secretary of the Interior."

The following copy of an official letter on the files of the Bureau of Internal Revenue disposes of the matter:

OFFICE UNITED STATES ATTORNEY,
SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO,
Cincinnati, September 19, 1872.

To Hon. C. Delano, Commissioner of Internal Revenue, Washington, D. C.—SIR: I have the honor to report to you finally the performance by David Gibson of the conditions of the compromise made with him by the government, according to the terms of your letters to me of the 9th day of June and 15th day of July last. He paid the $60,000 into court, according to the direction of your letter of the 15th of July, and the same was distributed, as you will see by the entries in the case of the United States ex. rel. Chessman *et al.*, and the amount payable to the government paid forthwith to Lewis Weitzel, collector of first district. The $1,800 cash consisted of two per cent. commissions due me, and one per cent. commissions to which the clerk is entitled, the other costs having been paid by Gibson. Enclosed I send you copies of entries made in the cases and of cost bills paid by Gibson. I think the compromise has been an advantageous one to the government.

I am, sir, very respectfully,

[Signed] WARREN M. BATEMAN,
U. S. Attorney, Southern District of Ohio.

The Alleged Discrepancies in Public Debt Statements.

Judge Richardson, acting Secretary of the Treasury, has just issued a statement in response to a letter of Judge Kelley, of Philadelphia, asking for a detailed explanation of apparent discrepancies in four different statements of the public debt, over which the Democrats are making great ado in the present campaign, namely, the statement from the finance report for 1869, the monthly statement for July 1st, 1869, finance report of Treasury for 1870, and finance report of the Register of the Treasury for 1870. The Democratic committee and their speakers claim that these reports show irreconcilable discrepancies, ranging from eleven millions to one hundred and sixty-seven millions. Judge Richardson, after giving a brief explanation of the manner of making up each report says: "The four statements may be summarized in the following manner. The first is an exhibit of the amount of the principal of the Pacific Railroad securities and Pacific Railroad bonds, issued under various acts of Congress, outstanding June 30th, 1872; the second is a statement of the principal of outstanding debt, including the Pacific Railroad bonds; Pacific Railroad bonds excluded; the third shows the outstanding principal of the debt with the sinking fund deducted, in accordance with an act of Congress of July 14, 1870, and exclusive of Pacific railroad bonds; the fourth is a statement of the net debt of the United States, principal and accrued interest, with cash in treasury deducted. The publication of these statements by this department was in accordance with law, and they, as the figures shown, they differ materially only in the data upon which they are based, they afford an opportunity to persons of dishonest motives to ignore that fact and present them to the people as the statement of untruthful statements, made up from the same data. It is by the monthly debt statement, which is the basis since sheet of the public debt ledger, and into which enters the principal of the debt, the accrued interest thereon, and interest unpaid and cash in the Treasury, that the debt of the United States and the reduction thereof have been shown by the present administration, and that the only true statement of public debt which embraces all the data upon which it is based, showing both the assets and liabilities of the government. An examination of these statements will show the cause and accuracy upon which they have been prepared, and that they are free from all errors, and as reliable as the science of accounts can make them."

Increased Receipts of Duties.

The September receipts of duties at Baltimore were $566,963, which have been exceeded during only two months of the current year. Twenty-four thousand bags of coffee came in the port in September. The imports from coffee were double those of the corresponding month of last year.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1, 1872.

PAYMASTER TO BE COURT MARTIALED.

A general court martial is to-day appointed to meet at New York on the 7th instant, for the trial of Major Henry B. Reese, paymaster, and such other prisoners as may be brought before it. The charges against Major Reese are irregularities of conduct in his office, though the specifications of a fraudulent character are believed to be included.

THREE PER CENTS. CALLED IN.

The Secretary of the Treasury has ordered the calling in of one million three per cent. certificates as follows: $5,000 numbered from 4,315 to 4,591 and $10,000 numbered from 4,789 to 4,775, interest on which will cease Nov. 30, 1872.

DISTINGUISHED COURTESY TO AMERICAN NAVAL OFFICERS.

Admiral Alden reports from Glucksstatt, Septem ber 13, to the Navy Department, the visit to our fleet of Prince Adalbert, Admiral of the Prussian navy, who expressed the highest gratification with the condition of the vessels. The Admiral also reports having visited Berlin with several of his officers on the occasion of the recent reunion of the Emperors of Germany, Austria and Russia, and says: "We were received with the most distinguished courtesy and consideration. So soon as they were announced by United States Minister Bancroft of our presence in the city we were notified that we would be regarded as the guests of the Emperor, and that apartments and horses would be placed at our disposal. On the 7th instant we witnessed the review of thirty-five thousand men, after which we were presented to the Emperor and Empress of Germany, and had the honor of dining with them at the palace in company with their illustrious visitors and many of the most distinguished personages of Germany, and had the honor of dining with them at the palace in company with their illustrious visitors and many of the most distinguished personages of the Empire." On the 9th, 10th and 11th of September the Rear Admiral and his officers were presented to their Royal Highnesses the Crown Prince and Princess. They formed part of the Emperor's staff by invitation, and witnessed the maneuvers at Spandau, dined with the Emperor, and also attended a concert and supper at the Imperial palace. "Throughout all these ceremonies," says Admiral Alden, "it gave me much sincere satisfaction to receive from the three emperors, from all the members of the Imperial family, and from all the high officers of the court, the very gracious and cordial attention by which they were pleased to show their high regard and friendship for the flag we have the honor to command, and the country to which I belong. The proper conduct of the officers and men of the fleet attentions received from United States Minister Bancroft.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 1.—The steamships City of Brooklyn, from New York, and Hecla, from Portland, arrived at Bristol, Eng., October 1.—Arrived, steamship Arragon, from New York.

The Markets.

LONDON, 5 P. M., October 1.—Consols for money 92⅝@92⅞; for account 92⅝@92⅞. American securities—U. S. 6s of 1862, 93@93½; do. of 1865, 93½@93¾; new 5s, 91¾; Erie 38½. Tallow 46s. Linseed cake £9 5s. Sugar 28s 9d. Petroleum 1s 2d.

PARIS, October 1.—Rentes 72 francs 80 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 1.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 12¼d.; middling Orleans 12¼d.; sales of the day 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export 3,000 bales; middling Orleans for October and November delivery 12¼d.; middling uplands, November and December, 9 5-16d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester, quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs firm. Red winter wheat 12s 4d. Flour 25s 6d. Uhrest 6d. Tallow 44s 6d. Corn 30s 9d. Peas 40s 6d. Linseed oil 37s 10d. Receipts of wheat the past three days 52,000 quarters; of American 16,000 quarters; of flour 5,000 barrels; same time 5,000 quarters; of American 1,000 quarters.

ANTWERP, October 1.—Refined petroleum 50¾ francs.

POLITICAL.

A Democratic Slander Refuted by a Democrat

CINCINNATI, October 1.—The *Commercial* of this morning has the following self-explanatory letter:

"A dispatch to us from a distinguished Democrat, who is omnibus well informed, states that the charge in the New York *Tribune* of Saturday that Blaine is without foundation. He adds that Blaine was not in Congress at the time the alleged contract with the Kansas Pacific Railroad.

Inharmonious Taumany—Intractable Members Refuse to Support Greeley.

NEW YORK, October 1.—At a special meeting of the Democratic General Committee, held in Tammany Hall to-night, quite a number of members were excluded by a large majority for opposing the regular nominations of the party. The discussion was quite stormy, one of the excluded men declaring himself in favor of Greeley, and another saying it was impossible to reconcile the friends of Tweed and Tilden, and it was also resolved to issue a call for delegates to nominate candidates for city and county offices.

Reform Candidate for Mayor of New York.

NEW YORK, October 1.—At a meeting of the Municipal Reform League, held this evening at the Fifth Avenue Hotel, William F. Havemeyer was nominated for Mayor.

Licking County, Ohio, Fair.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

NEWARK, OHIO, October 1, 1872.

The twenty-fifth annual agricultural fair of Licking county commenced to-day under the most favorable auspices. The accommodations are ample and every department is full of display. Should the weather prove favorable for the next three days, it will be the grandest exhibition ever held in Licking county. The following premiums were awarded: Best pair mules, J. E. Maholm Newton, Jr.; second best, Wm. Mathew, Etna; best mule, two to two years old, William Lippincott Madison, Jr.; second best mule, one year old, Thomas Lippincott Madison, Jr.

Switchman Killed at Columbus, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

COLUMBUS, OHIO, October 1, 1872.

This morning a young man named Morris Williams, a switchman in the Baltimore and Ohio yard, met with a horrible death, in being run over by a freight car. He was engaged in switching cars, and by some unaccountable blunder in coupling a car the switch as a portion of the train was backing down, being thrown under the car, which passed over him, mangling him badly. He lived only a few minutes.

Drove of Cattle Break Down a Bridge.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

CINCINNATI, OHIO, October 1, 1872.

To-day, while a drove of cattle were passing over a bridge on the Sandusky river, at this place, the bridge broke down, killing one and wounding seven. The bridge was built and cost two thousand dollars.

NEWS SUMMARY.

BY TELEGRAPH.

THE PUBLIC DEBT

Official Statement for September.

REDUCTION FOR MONTH $10,327,343.

WASHINGTON, D. C., October 1.—The following is an abstract of the statement of the public debt for September:

Six per cent. bonds	$1,357,013,000 00
Five per cent. bonds	414,667,300 00
Total coin bonds	$1,771,680,300 00
Lawful money debt	31,265,000 00
Matured debt	5,486,540 00
Legal tender notes	356,080,152 00
Certificates of deposit	75,620,000 00
Fractional currency	40,480,457 00
Coin certificates	25,792,760 00
Total with'at interest	$ 43,7989,349 60
Total debt	$2,206,379,190 00
Total interest	31,222,000 00
Cash in Treasury, coin	78,477,920 00
Currency	8,499,193 00
Special deposit held for redemption of certificates of deposit, as provided by law	15,620,000 00
Total in Treasury	102,546,414 00
Debt less cash in Treasury	2,103,994,677 00
Decrease during the month	10,327,343 00
Bonds issued to Pacific R. R. Co's, interest payable in lawful money, principal outstanding	64,623,512 00
Interest accrued and not paid	969,252 00
Interest paid by United States	16,570,575 00
Interest repaid by transportation of mails, &c.	3,828,923 00
Balance of interest paid by the United States	12,742,547 00

A FIEND'S ACT.

Train on the Pennsylvania Central Thrown Off the Track—Fireman and Engineer Killed.

NEW YORK, October 1.—A Philadelphia dispatch says that the Cincinnati express coming east this morning was thrown from the track, twenty five miles west of that city, and the engine, tender and two express cars were thrown down an embankment forty-five feet. The engineer, Keller, and fireman, Kline, were both killed instantly. No others injured. The accident was caused by the malicious removal of the fish plate and bolts from the rails.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—The Coroner's jury, in the case of the railroad accident at Garrett's siding, rendered a verdict this morning that the accident was the result of criminal design on the part of parties unknown to the jury. The rails were forced apart and blocked up so as to throw the train from the track.

THE WEATHER.

WAR DEPARTMENT,
OFFICE OF THE CHIEF SIGNAL OFFICER,
WASHINGTON, October 1, 1872, 7 P. M.

PROBABILITIES.

For lower lakes, New England and Middle States, clear and cloud weather and northerly to westerly winds; for South Atlantic and Gulf States clear weather and northerly winds, veering to northeasterly; in Ohio valley and northwestward to Wisconsin and Lake Michigan, southeasterly winds, falling barometer and partly cloudy weather; in northwest and upper Mississippi valley, diminishing pressure, fresh southerly winds, threatening weather and areas of rain, extending during Wednesday to the upper lakes.

THE people of Ohio have become suddenly afflicted with a very bad Paine.

THE OIL REGIONS.

The "Shut Down" Movement.

Producers Determined to Suspend Production for Thirty Days.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

OIL CITY, PA., October 1, 1872.

Deep and intense excitement still continues, and the producers have a settled determination to carry out the proposed plan of shutting down all wells for thirty days, and to-day witnessed the almost total suspension of the production, not only here but throughout the entire oil region. It is sublime and yet humiliating to think of the millions of dollars which are now being daily sacrificed by our people to get rid of a monopoly. Never in the history of our country has there been such a firm and united banding together of the people to withstand oppression by shutting down the wells. There are thousands of men thrown out of employment, but some of the producers have continued the pay of their men the same as if they were still at work. The laborers on the wells then selves seem as much or more in favor of the movement than the producers, and propose to force every well to shut down, "peaceably if they will, forcibly if they must." The universal cry is "millions for defense, not one penny for tribute," and they are now really sacrificing millions every day.

EUROPE.

BY THE ATLANTIC CABLE.

French Exodus From Alsace and Lorraine.

STRASBURG, October 1.—The time granted to the inhabitants of Alsace and Lorraine to choose between German and French citizenship has expired. The exodus during the last days was immense. Fully twelve hundred men, women and children left this city on Sunday for French territory. The trains on railways leading into France were crowded, and several insufficient to carry all who wished to go. The French journals to-day appear in mourning.

Battle Between Turks and Montenegrins.

LONDON, October 1.—A telegram from Ragusa reports that a fight occurred yesterday between Turks and Montenegrins. Many were killed and wounded on both sides.

Miscellaneous Dispatches.

LONDON, October 1.—Sir Charles Duke lectured in Glasgow last night on class legislation. Some disorder was apprehended, and the authorities made preparations to suppress any demonstration that might be made, but no disturbance occurred.

Lord Redesdale, in a letter, condemns the conduct of the Government representatives in the Geneva Arbitration, where, he says, the interests of the country were sacrificed to those of the Cabinet. He also demands a full explanation of the reasons which prompted the representatives to act as they did.

Baron Hastings died last night.

PARIS, October 1.—La Grave, who is said to have defrauded various New York merchants to the extent of several thousand dollars, has been arrested at Baguieres De Luchon, in the Department of Haute Garonne.

LONDON, October 1.—The commissioner in the High Court of Chancery has taken depositions in support of a claim against the United States of America for a quantity of tobacco destroyed during the late war, valued at sixty thousand dollars, and the property of our Vanderbilt.

The Right Reverend Archbishop Rev. Vaughan to be Bishop of Salford, England. Father Vaughan was recently connected with the mission for spiritual instruction of the English people in the United States.

PARIS, October 1.—Two of the four American members of the Joint High Commission, after giving evidence for several days, sailed for Lisbon this morning.

BRUSSELS, October 1.—The ninderpest has appeared in the country around Mons, Belgium.

Marine News.

LONDON, October 1.—The steamships City of Brooklyn, from New York, and Hecla, from Portland, arrived at Bristol, Eng., October 1.—Arrived, steamship Arragon, from New York.

The Markets.

LONDON, 5 P. M., October 1.—Consols for money 92⅝@92⅞; for account 92⅝@92⅞. American securities—U. S. 6s of 1862, 93@93½; do. of 1865, 93½@93¾; new 5s, 91¾; Erie 38½. Tallow 46s. Linseed cake £9 5s. Sugar 28s 9d. Petroleum 1s 2d.

PARIS, October 1.—Rentes 72 francs 80 centimes.

LIVERPOOL, October 1.—Cotton firm; middling uplands 12¼d.; middling Orleans 12¼d.; sales of the day 10,000 bales, including 2,000 for speculation and export 3,000 bales; middling Orleans for October and November delivery 12¼d.; middling uplands, November and December, 9 5-16d. Yarns and fabrics at Manchester, quiet and unchanged. Breadstuffs firm. Red winter wheat 12s 4d. Flour 25s 6d. Uhrest 6d. Tallow 44s 6d. Corn 30s 9d. Peas 40s 6d. Linseed oil 37s 10d. Receipts of wheat the past three days 52,000 quarters; of American 16,000 quarters; of flour 5,000 barrels; same time 5,000 quarters; of American 1,000 quarters.

ANTWERP, October 1.—Refined petroleum 50¾ francs.

POL

The Daily Commercial.

WEDNESDAY, OCTOBER 2, 1872.

In reply to the objection made by the *Post*, that the statement made by YERKES was not sworn to, we state on competent authority that the statement was sworn to before the Mayor of Philadelphia. The omission of the affidavit was no doubt accidental in the haste of giving the matter to the press for publication.

We are reliably informed that the RANDALL committee in Philadelphia has got a large number of blank naturalization papers printed, and that they are intended to be used on the railroad now being constructed in Clearfield and Elk counties. Our friends should be on their guard against this rascality, and take prompt measures to bring the perpetrators of the fraud to justice.

Like those of Pittsburgh, the manufacturers of Cleveland are waking up to the importance to them of the re-election of President GRANT, and of sending to Congress men favorable to building up home industries. Twenty-four of the largest manufacturers of that city, corporate and individual, have published a powerful address to the workingmen, urging upon them the duty of voting for the Republican nominees.

JOHN MORRISSEY has been in Philadelphia for some days examining the political thermometer, but he was not willing to bet even on BUCKALEW. Yesterday a Republican succeeded in getting a bet of $8,000 out of him, by putting up $10,000 that HARTRANFT would carry the *State*. MORRISSEY was not anxious, even with such odds in his favor, to put up any more money.

"DOCTOR" PAINE'S connection with the exploded conspiracy against General HARTRANFT was in exact accordance with the fitness of things. A man whose business has been the sale of bogus medical diplomas, thus placing the lives of the community at the mercy of blundering and incompetent quacks, was precisely the sort of agent in the forged affidavit business for the murder of character. But the people don't propose to be poisoned, if they can avoid it, and hence they have squelched his second enterprise as effectually as they did his first. But isn't this a pretty partnership for such "reformers" as FORNEY, MCCLURE, and the rest of them?

Let our friends throughout the State remember that the way to succeed in any undertaking is for a man to rely on himself for the accomplishment of that which he hopes for. It is the same in politics as in business. If you want to be certain that a thing is done, and done right, do it yourself. There can be no question of the fact that a very considerable majority of the voting population of the State desire the election of the entire Republican State ticket, and yet, so perverse is human nature, some of these who are apparently most anxious for the defeat of BUCKALEW will probably be among the most tardy to come up to the work of defeating him. There will be less of this disinclination for personal effort during the coming struggle than there has ordinarily been, because the people are aroused to considerable indignation by the underhanded tactics which the opposition have employed. Still there is likely to be some of it, and it is for this reason that every day which remains before the election should be devoted to unflagging individual work.

The duty of every voter who may heretofore have been prejudiced against General HARTRANFT in consequence of the charges against him, is now plain. Never yet was a greatly wronged man more triumphantly vindicated, and every one whom it has heretofore been sought to alienate from his support is in duty bound to give him the full benefit of the vindication. The same conscientious regard for principle which caused them to distrust him so long as the charges against him were not disproved—now that they are shown to have been forgeries and perjuries, should, and doubtless will, cause every Republican in the State to rally around him to do him honor. For this is the requirement of justice.

The Harrisburg *Telegraph* states that there is a new scheme on foot among the Democrats and Liberals. BUCKALEW, it says, has entered into a plot by which he hopes to retain his grip on public office. The main points of the plot are, first, to procure the success of BUCKALEW, and the election, by hook or by crook, of a majority of Democrats and "Reformers" to the Legislature. MCCLURE is then to be chosen Speaker of the Senate, and BUCKALEW elected to the Senate of the United States, when MCCLURE, by virtue of his position as Speaker of the State Senate, will become Governor of Pennsylvania. The first clause in the cookery book's receipt for a hare pie fits in here: "First catch your hare." There is very little danger of BUCKALEW's election to the Governorship, and still less of the Democracy obtaining control of the Legislature.

The BUCKALEW-GREELEY party in this State have gone into bankruptcy. Their entire stock in trade has heretofore consisted in wholesale abuse of General HARTRANFT, based on the purported "affidavits" of YERKES, accusing him of making improper use of the public moneys. Now that YERKES has demonstrated beyond all question that these so-called "affidavits" were forgeries, and that General HARTRANFT never had any but strictly lawful business relations with him, of course the BUCKALEW-GREELEY concern went under with a smash. The ruin of the firm is rendered all the more complete by the precipitous flight of their indorser. PAINE has virtually confessed his crime by absconding, while the poor swindled partners haven't a single penny left in their money-till. It is a terrible downfall, but if it has the effect of teaching them that they can't do business on a counterfeit basis, it will not be without benefit.

The election which takes place in Georgia to-day has been so overshadowed by the important campaigns in this State, Ohio and Indiana that but comparatively little attention has been paid to the subject. The election occurs by virtue of a special act of the Legislature, and is for Governor, Legislature and nine Congressmen. The State is so strongly Democratic that but slight general interest can attach to the result. It will certainly afford no indication of the drift of public opinion on the question of the Presidency. The present Governor, JAMES M. SMITH, who was elected last December to fill out an unexpired term, is the Democratic nominee for Governor, the Republican candidate being DAWSON A. WALKER. Georgia has always voted the Democratic State ticket, excepting only in 1868, but even in that year SEYMOUR carried the State against GRANT by a majority of 45,688. At the election in 1870 for members of Congress, the aggregate majority for the Democratic candidates, in the entire State, was 22,500.

If anybody wants to know the meaning of the term Pandemonium, let him read the Confederate papers with respect to the pardon of YERKES. The enemies of General HARTRANFT having fallen into the pit they had so cunningly digged for him, and the prize for which the whole conspiracy was concocted having slipped from their reach by reason of the very means they employed to obtain it, there is no end to their feeling of mortification and rage. Thus the *Tribune*, *World*, and other Confederate papers, fairly boil over with abuse of the most reckless character against everybody, high or low, that either had or is suspected of having had anything to do with the liberation of YERKES. It should be said, however, that these attacks on the solid business and professional men of the State were made without the knowledge that MCCLURE and other leading GREELEY lights were among the earliest and most urgent applicants for the pardon of YERKES. Now that these journals understand the real state of the case, they will probably moderate their anger somewhat, from fear of injuring their friends.

AN OBJECTION ANSWERED.

It is said that there is an inconsistency in the speeches vindicating General HARTRANFT from the charge of being connected with the EVANS fraud, in this—that the speakers say that the Auditor General had nothing to do with the collection of the State claims, and afterward say that as soon as HARTRANFT discovered the EVANS defalcation he set once proceeded to arrest and prosecute him, and it is asked, "Why, if the Auditor General had nothing to do with the collection of the State claims, did he meddle with the matter at all?"

What the speakers say is that the Auditor General had nothing whatever to do with a *claim of the State against the general Government*; that he could take no official action in regard to it; that there was nothing in relation to it in his office that could by any possibility bring it to his notice; that the collection of the claim under the law belonged exclusively to the Governor and his authorized agent. When, however, the money was collected and was retained by the agent, then it became a *claim of the State against the Government*, of which the Auditor General had jurisdiction, and it was his duty to join with the State Treasurer in enforcing its payment. This duty he proceeded immediately to discharge, not only reporting the case to the Attorney General, but employing private counsel, as he was authorized by law to do, to use every means in his power to bring EVANS to justice. The result is known to the public, and is all that could have been accomplished, no matter who had been Auditor General.

THE TRIUMPH OF TRUTH.

It is not to be denied that notwithstanding the signal services which General HARTRANFT had rendered his country in the field, the fidelity with which he had administered the duties of the office he held under the Commonwealth, and the perfect confidence felt in his integrity by those who knew him best—at the outset of the campaign a very considerable number of thoughtful and upright people for some time entertained grave doubts respecting his honesty, in consequence of the charges so freely brought against him by the opposition, of having been improperly connected with what are commonly known as the EVANS claims. As soon, however, as the real facts of this case became apparent, and the accusations against General HARTRANFT were sifted and probed, whatever doubts might theretofore have disturbed the minds of these incorruptible voters—men who, while they could not and would not vote for a candidate with a record as disloyal to the nation and adverse to the prosperity of the Commonwealth, as that of BUCKALEW, were also determined not to countenance wrong-doers under any guise, circumstances or emergencies whatever—were disposed of and settled by the conclusive proofs of General HARTRANFT's entire straightforwardness and uprightness in all things pertaining to the EVANS matter, from the beginning to the end of the affair. Thus the conscientious scruples of this class were satisfied, and their objections removed.

But by this time what has since become known as the YERKES scandal was started—the charges against General HARTRANFT in this instance being much more specific and circumstantial than in the former, as well as of a far more serious and damaging character. Substantially, they affirmed General HARTRANFT to have been guilty of practical malfeasance in office, by surreptitiously and criminally using the public funds of the people for his own speculative purposes. Grave as these charges were, they were supported by what seemed to be documentary evidence of the strongest kind, in the shape of purported affidavits of YERKES, setting forth the details of General HARTRANFT's complicity in transactions for which he (YERKES) was undergoing imprisonment.

Down to last Saturday this was the state of the case against General HARTRANFT, when from a quarter least expected another witness, supposed to have been the victim of General HARTRANFT's dishonesty, stepped upon the stand, and in a few plain words, rendered granite-strong by corroborative evidence which is absolutely unimpeachable, tore open the whole skillfully concocted conspiracy, and trod it to the ground; showing that the so-called documentary proofs were forgeries, that the person who presented them was guilty of moral perjury, and that the entire business had been pushed in the interest of as detestable a plot as was ever organized.

The man through whose agency this wicked conspiracy was thus summarily quashed, was YERKES. Of his pardon it is simply necessary to say this—that while neither the manner of it, nor the parties to the numberless petitions upon the strength of which it was granted, afford the slightest justification for the charge that his liberation was brought about to enable him to publish the testimony he has supplied—yet if it had been so—if neither MCCLURE, IRWIN, or any other anti-HARTRANFT man had petitioned for his release, General HARTRANFT would still have been entitled to the benefit of the truth, even if it were necessary to unlock a prison cell in order to get at it. To find out, in all cases, where the truth resides, and to apply it to the establishment of justice, this is what equity and humanity everywhere demand.

But the pardon and release of YERKES have nothing whatever to do with the question. The only point is, as to what his testimony has shown. It has shown General HARTRANFT to have been a victim instead of an offender, and the persons arrayed against him to have been conspirators instead of men leagued together in the cause of right. The positions of the parties to the trial become reversed. HARTRANFT stands triumphantly acquitted.

This is the matter concerning which the people of Pennsylvania, in their capacity of political jurors, are to pronounce a verdict next Tuesday. The judge who presided at the late trial of Dr. SCHOPPE declared from his judicial seat, in directing the jury to enter a verdict of not guilty, that the execution of that inn scent victim of malignant circumstances would have been "judicial murder." What, then, shall be said of this latter case?

AN APPEAL FOR MONEY—ON WHAT GROUND.

The following circular has been sent to the faithful of the Democratic party, who are supposed to be able to contribute to "the cause":

SEPTEMBER 10TH, 1872.

DEAR SIR—Presuming upon your well known interest in the success of the Democratic party in the present campaign, we respectfully solicit a *contribution from you* for its vigorous prosecution. We are charged with the labor and responsibility of conducting the canvass, and are almost without means to carry on the ordinary routine, much less to employ the extraordinary means necessary to meet the efforts made by our opponents. It is well known that the National conflict turns upon Pennsylvania, and in Pennsylvania the contest will be most bitter in Allegheny county.

We appeal to you as you love our noble old Commonwealth, and as you value honesty and honor in the administration of public affairs, to aid us in performing acceptably the serious work committed to our care.

Mr. ——— will call on you at an early date, and personally solicit your subscription

WM. H. MCMILLEN, Chairman,
JAS. H. STEWART, Secretary.
Finance Committee.

"The national conflict turns upon Pennsylvania, and in Pennsylvania the contest will be most bitter in Allegheny county," say the committee. Thanks for this. Here is disclosed the whole Democratic view of the Gubernatorial contest. Beat HARTRANFT and GRANT also will be beaten, is what this confidential circular virtually says. It is on this ground that Democrats are expecting to win. In this light the above appeal is as interesting to Republicans as to those to whom it was addressed, and we ask leave to commend it to their earliest attention. Either as the result of this appeal or some other, the evidences are that the Buckalewites have "made a raise." Hence their activity. But it will not save them. General HARTRANFT will be elected. The bragging in which the Buckalewites have of late indulged is part of the scheme arranged for the closing days of the campaign. Let the Republicans do their work—delay no effort—and next Tuesday they will not only win the State but the national battle.

CURTIN'S APOSTASY.

The uniform testimony is that the apostasy of CURTIN will have no effect, except so far as it injures himself. The manner he deceived his old personal friends by leading them to believe that he intended to pursue a course precisely the opposite to the one he did take, is everywhere and by all classes regarded as extremely discreditable, though it seems to be understood to be altogether characteristic. In extenuation it is pleaded that he did really intend to be true to his pledges and party, and would have been, but for MCCLURE, who not only claims to possess absolute control over him, but really does, and of course always for evil. Two things are certain: First, CURTIN promised one thing. Second, he did precisely the opposite. And he acted in the most blundering manner—the necessary consequence of a naturally generous and right, though weak nature, swayed by an evil influence. No one believes that CURTIN is a deliberately bad man—he is only under the complete control of a bad man, who is every way his superior, and from whom he dare not break, for the reason that there is a bond that makes him his slave. The whole people know this. It is as clear as sunlight. It would not be difficult to repeat all the particulars and fill the entire State with the scandal relating to the bond which binds CURTIN to MCCLURE. To do this it may yet become necessary.

Proposed Government Survey of the Pacific.

The man-of-war Portsmouth, now lying at the Brooklyn navy-yard, is fitting for a government exploring expedition to the Pacific. She will first go to San Diego, Lower California, and will then survey the waters of that coast. At present there are no good surveys of these waters, and, as they lie in the path of the San Francisco steamships, it is said to be of the utmost importance that there should be. A vessel was lost there from want of accurate charts. The Portsmouth will next proceed to Honolulu, and will make that point her base of supplies. She will then survey the belt of the Pacific lying between twenty-five and thirty degrees north latitude, and will survey belt after belt—one to the north, one to the south of the central one—till the survey is completed. This method of crossing and recrossing the line north and south will be pursued because it is best adapted to the winds which prevail in those seas. The steamer Narragansett, which is now among the islands, will return before long to San Francisco, fitted for the expedition, and will join the Portsmouth. The latter vessel will sail about November 1, under Commander J. C. Sherrell, who will be accompanied by a staff of ten commissioned and eight non-commissioned officers. The survey, when complete, will cover the area bounded by parallels of latitude 30 deg. North and 35 deg. South, and the coasts of North and South America, China, Japan and Australia.

A meeting of the manufacturers of ground sumac, in Virginia, comprising representatives of twelve firms, was held at Fredericksburg, Virginia, last week. This convention was called for the purpose of devising measures to protect and develop the business of grinding sumac. It was stated that the present crop of sumac would be a short one, and an advance in the price of the ground article within the next thirty days was anticipated. The meeting adjourned to reassemble at Richmond, Virginia, on October 30th.

GENERAL AND PARTICULAR.

Mr. A'Court says that "Truth is shrical." It isn't round much among the Pennsylvania Democracy.

A resident of Gilroy, California, has discovered a process by which the nicotine may be extracted from tobacco, giving good native qualities the fine flavor of prime Havana brands. It has been found that the soil of California is admirably adapted for the culture of the weed.

The disposition in England to make the Lairds pay a portion of the sum awarded to the United States by the Geneva tribunal should be pushed to an official shape. It is right that greedy speculators of this character, who seek to make money out of the difficulties of others should be made to pay the penalty incurred by their misdeeds.

The Old South church in Boston has done a generous thing for its retiring pastor, Rev. Dr. Blagden. The doctor is seventy years old, and has served the society long and faithfully, and now he is to receive an annuity of three thousand dollars during his life time. We are sorry that such liberality to superannuated pastors is very uncommon.

Some New Haven people have been trying to establish a ladies' reading room in that city, but find politics engrossing public attention so completely that they have concluded to do nothing further until after election.

A moderate estimate of the candidates for office in Charleston, S. C., black, white and mulatto—Democrats, regulars and bolters—places the number at 2,876, being exactly one-tenth of the voting population of the county.

Manitoba is lowdyish. Three newspaper offices have been gutted by the rowdies, who showed themselves to be uncommonly fast at distributing type, but they didn't make very clean cases. The disturbances were political—and popular.

Emperor William thinks of making a large reduction of the German forces now holding French territory—and as soon as a certain payment on account of the war indemnity shall have been made. This does not support the position that war is near because of the ill feeling that exists between Germany and France.

A good story is going about, having a political bearing. Two gentlemen the other night saw an inebriated individual leaning against a lamp-post, and and one bet the other that said inebriated individual was a Democrat. On accosting him and asking his political views, he replied, "None o yer bishness." The gentlemen then informed him that a bet was to be decided by his answer, and then he replied, "Well, I know appearanches is gainst me, 'n that I've every Democratic feature 'bout me, but I'm for Republicans clean through."

The Central Church of Chelsea, Mass., has at last permitted women to vote at its church meetings, much to the disgust of some of its members and the pleasure of others.

The validity of the Illinois liquor law, which makes the vender of intoxicating drinks responsible for the damage done by the buyers while in an intoxicated condition, is to be tested before the Supreme Court of that State. A case is now pending involving all the mooted points. It is well to have these settled by a formal adjudication.

Boston girls are up to everything. One of them, at twenty years of age, is in the Indian Territory publishing a paper in the Choctaw language. Her younger sister is thinking of going to China, there to publish a journal in the Chinese tongue.

A Carlinville (Ill.) wife becoming angry because she could not have the last word in a dispute, recently put her sick husband out of doors at midnight, and in a thunder storm. In the morning she found him on the stoop, dead from exposure. She is in an insane asylum.

A very singular accident happened to a man in West Branch, Ill., who was feeding a threshing machine, the other day, a piece of some kind of a spider flying into his eye, poisoning it so that the eye has burst, and making him now quite blind, as he had lost the other eye before.

The Massachusetts Superior Court has decided, in effect, that if railroad companies run their cars on Sunday, people may ride in them for nothing. A man on the Old Colony road, who had neglected to buy a ticket, refused to pay the extra ten cents charged on the payment of fare, on the cars, and was prosecuted. It was decided by the tribunal afore-said that the company had no right to collect fares at all on Sunday, because it was a violation of law to run their trains.

Love induced a beautiful and accomplished girl of Chicago to marry a blind man with a club foot. He was a poor man, while his wife has an income of $1,500 a year.

Hogs are quoted "quiet but firm" in Chicago. We never knew the beasts to be quiet, but there is no doubt about their firmness.

A fanatic, who is always preaching perdition, maintains that the Yellowstone region is the place of eternal punishment. He argues that yellowstone and brimstone are one and the same thing.

Our principal joker, who is simply incorrigible, says that in one respect he thinks that Grant has the start of Greeley in this campaign, for Grant quietly smokes his cigar and Greeley takes the stump.

A Lowell girl claims that she won her husband by a stratagem. He fell in the river, she grabbed him, and when he came to the surface he was very much excited, and proposed marriage.

Farms in Rhode Island are increasing in value. No wonder; there's only room for such a precious few of them that two prospective purchasers would almost double the market price.

A Miss Sophia Smith, of Massachusetts, has lately bequeathed $50,000 for the endowment of a new college for women at Northampton. The offer on the foundation is stated in the deed of gift to be to furnish young women with the means and modes of instruction equal to those now enjoyed by young men.

Elma Conlon, of Vinelhaven, a youthful hero of four years, recently saved a playmate who had fallen into a well, by catching him with the hook used in drawing water, and hooding him until the assistance he screamed for arrived. When asked why he didn't run to the house for help, he replied, "If I had left him, he would have drownded."

John Chase, of Lynn, Massachusetts, has worked at shoemaking on the same bench for the last sixty-nine years. He uses a spatone which has been in use by different shoemakers for upward of one hundred and twenty-seven years.

A Des Moines cow committed suicide by hanging herself to a car door. She was after corn.

Some young women are endeavoring to start a new community on Loup Prairie, Illinois. It is to be Mormonism, with the grand principle of that sect reversed.

An unexpected meeting of a long separated father and son took place in a San Francisco restaurant the other day. The father had been in the mines for years, but through the removal of his family his letters had failed to reach them, and they had believed him dead until the son recognized him in the heavily bearded gentleman sitting opposite him at the table.

A whaling vessel now fitting out at New Bedford, Mass., will carry an upright five-horse power engine, to be used in cutting in whales, discharging cargo, hoisting topsails, if required, &c. This must prove a great saving of time and labor, as it usually requires fifteen or sixteen men to cut in a whale, while with the help of the engine six men can easily attend to it. The engine is stationed in the forecastle, occupying a space ten by four feet. It will be the first ever carried to sea in a whaler for these purposes.

It has been generally supposed that the original purchase of Manhattan Island for $25 in 1626 was a pretty good investment, but an able mathematician has made the discovery that, if the same sum had been put out at 10 per cent, compound interest, it would have amounted by this time to $96,569,179,962 —a sum sufficient to buy several New Yorks, and nearly equal to the valuation of the entire real and personal property in the United States at the present time.

The Marysville, California, *Standard* is dead. The editor, in his valedictory, says he has "devoted two and a half years in his efforts to keep up the paper, which he considers equal to five years in the State's prison."

Jacques Lafcur, a native of New Orleans, registered his name in that city as a prerequisite to an title him to vote on the 20th instant. He gave his occupation as a chimney sweep and his age as 128 years.

London's Underground Railways.

C. C. Fulton writes to the Baltimore *American*: The underground railways of London are of the most extensive character, fourteen miles of which are now complete and in running order. The enterprise purposes, when completed, to finish an inner circle and an outer circle, through which the cars will continue to run round and round all day. Stopping at the numerous stations on the route to take in and discharge passengers. Most of the stations are open to the daylight, but there are some entirely underground, as at Gower street. The number of passengers carried over this road last year was forty millions, and there has been a large increase in this year. The cars are driven by steam, the locomotives being of a peculiar construction, which enables them to consume their own smoke. They carry six to eight cars, with first, second and third class compartments, and run along at the rate of about fifteen miles per hour, including stoppages at the stations. At most any point in the city can be reached in ten minutes, even to a distance that would require a couple of hours to go in a cab or an omnibus. The cars are well lighted with gas, and there is not the least inconvenience to passengers from smoke, dirt or gas. Shocking escapes from the locomotive but a light stream of steam. There are numerous openings or vestibules along the route, besides the large and spacious stations, which are fitted up with every convenience for the accommodation of passengers, and during the trains, one of which passes every few minutes, some of them passing off into branch lines leading to widely-different stations. The old Thames tunnel has been utilized by the underground roads, and now trains are constantly flying through it to stations on either side of the river. After being so many years a mere engineering curiosity it has at last been made serviceable in relieving the streets and bridges of the metropolis from the great rush of travel. This road passes under streets, sewers, gas and water pipes and houses, without incommoding any one or making the slightest noise above ground. Indeed a stranger in London would scarcely know of its existence were he not to follow the throng of people who are constantly passing in and out of the stations. It is a great relief to the streets, which are, however, still thronged with omnibuses, carriages and pedestrians. The street railroad is also being extended in some parts of the city above ground, but still meet with much opposition, which is organized by the powerful omnibus companies.

French Improvement in Fire-arms.

The town of Mans, in France, was the scene of a very interesting experiment on the 17th of June last. A distinguished chemist named Michel, who has for some time been applying his knowledge and ingenuity to the present system of fire-arms, has arrived at some remarkable results. By a method of preparation known only to himself, he has increased two-fold the projectile force of common powder; but this is a slight matter in comparison with the result of his experiments on fire-arms. It is claimed that after the barrel of a gun has been prepared according to his method, the gun will carry twice or thrice its ordinary distance. A shot gun with a range of about ninety yards, after passing through Michel's laboratory, will a bullet two hundred and seventy yards. At the Mans experiment a member of the National Assembly was present, and a number of experienced military officers. The weapon used was a pistol about four inches in length, and of corresponding caliber. The pistol carried one hundred and seventy yards with a much regularity and precision as could be expected from a ball no more than one hundred and twenty-eight grains. The more vigorous are apt to be in some measure depressed by the humid atmosphere, loaded with deleterious gases produced by vegetable decay. The fall is a period of the year when the renovation and regulation of the living machine is peculiarly important, and the Bitters should therefore be taken daily at this critical season.

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Bass' English Ale,
Younger's Scotch Ale,
Campbell's Strong Ale,
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We would suggest to any of our readers who may wish to purchase themselves a STRICTLY PURE article of whisky, Brandy, &c., &c., to call at

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Entitled "WASHINGTON, D.C."
This is the first of a series of fine Oil Chromos, one of which will be presented to each purchaser of a pound of Tea.
The Great Atlantic and Pacific Tea Company,
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FOR RENT—
TWO-STORY DWELLING HOUSE,
No. 54 Monterey street, 7 Rooms, Hall, large Yard, etc.
Possession immediately. Rent $400 per annum. Inquire at 99 Arch street, or at Allegheny Mayor's Office.

A new tobacco disease has made its appearance in Connecticut, which has, in a few localities, done considerable damage to the crop. It consists of an unnatural and sickly coloring of the leaves soon after being hung, which commences at the base of the stems, and which it is said so far affects as to cause the entire leaf to drop off at the least touch.

PERSONAL.

Mrs. Forrester, wife of the notorious Billy Forrester, says she was a Boston school girl, of sixteen when she eloped and married him, in 1857, and that she did not know his true character for two years after.

The Japanese are hard students. One of the girls sent to this country to be educated, Rio Yoshenians, who has since her arrival been under the care of private teachers in Washington City, has been compelled to give up her studies on account of a disease of the eyes, brought on by too close application to her books. She is in danger of becoming permanently blind, and the Japanese Minister has informed her that she will have to return to Japan and another student be sent in her place. The afflicted girl was the eldest of the party sent over, and noted for her bright intellect and amiable disposition.

Mr. John Begg, of Lochnagar, has been appointed distiller to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh. The territatters have now a fresh opportunity to abuse the connection between beggary and drink.

The Rev. Francis Vinton, D.D., one of the most eminent clergymen of the Episcopal Church, after a lingering illness, died Sunday afternoon, at his residence in Brooklyn. Dr. Vinton was a native of Providence, R. I., and graduated with high honor from West Point in 1830. In 1839 he resigned from the army, and studied for the ministry, and in 1840 was ordained a priest in the Protestant Episcopal Church. In 1847 he was elected Bishop of the diocese of Indiana, but declined the honor. In 1855 he became assistant rector of Trinity church, New York, a charge which he retained until his death. Dr. Vinton has occupied the chair of ecclesiastical polity and law in the Episcopal General Theological Seminary, and much of his time has been given to literary labor. "Arthur Tremaine; or, Annals of Cadet Life," published in 1850, is a spirited sketch of life at West Point; and was the first work published by Dr. Vinton. He has in later years published a number of essays, sermons and lectures, all of which evidence earnest thought, ease of style, and a high degree of literary ability.

There are some medical enthusiasts in England, who think perhaps it would be wise if all small or unhealthy children were suppressed when first born. A writer says had this been the practice in the past we should have had neither Voltaire, Victor Hugo, Goethe or Sir Isaac Newton. The last might have been put into a quart pot when born. Voltaire was too small to christen for some days, and Goethe and Hugo were not expected to live.

Miss Faithfull, who is on the way to this country, proposes to make a special study of the condition and wages of the women employed in our factories.

Mrs. Catherine Strang, of Ottumwa, Iowa, "bossed" a force of men who have just completed two miles of grading on the Brownsville and Nashaway Valley Railroad. Her portion of the road compares quite favorably with that constructed by old and experienced contractors.

Agnes Ethel, the actress, according to the statistician of the New York *Star*, receives fifty love letters a week and doesn't honor them so much as to use them for curl papers. Probably, however, she doesn't wear curls; for it is difficult to believe that she is wholly indifferent to human woe.

The Viceroy of Egypt has for some years borne the title of Khedive, but hitherto without the sanction of the Sultan. That gracious sanction is now to be given, and the title is to be hereditary. It is a comfort to know that the Khedive is the Khedive, though we might have the same respect for him by any other name.

The next thing in order will be an expedition to find the mother of Stanley, as some half dozen or more women in different and widely separated quarters of the earth claim the distinguished honor of having given birth into the world the venturesome young man who solved the Livingstone problem. Stanley himself claims to be an American, and stands ready to prove it by ten thousand friends.

Lincoln county, West Virginia, claims to have the oldest man in the State—Mr. Silas Cooper, one hundred and six years old on the 9th of last March. Mr. Cooper is as quick of foot as many men of fifty, and able to stand a great deal of exercise. His wife died a few months ago, at the age of one hundred and ten, and he now advises his friends that he is looking for a handsome, intelligent and industrious girl of about sixteen to take her place.

The Credit Mobilier Asks to Surrender its Charter.

On Wednesday last a meeting was held at the office of Commissioner Vaughan, in Philadelphia, of persons concerned in the Credit Mobilier of America. The object of the meeting was to take action on a petition from that organization itself, asking to surrender its charter. The origin of the Credit Mobilier of America was in this wise: In 1856, Mr. Duff Greene, of Texas, organized a company of capitalists on the plan of the French Credit Mobilier, and obtained a charter from the State of Pennsylvania, under the title of the "Pennsylvania Fiscal Agency." Among the original incorporators were ex-Governor David R. Porter, Robert J. Ross, William T. Dougherty, Henry M. Fuller, ex-Chief Justice Ellis Lewis, Asa Packer, Jesse Lazear, C. L. Ward, Jacob Zeigler and Charles H. Hall. The capital was fixed at $5,000,000, and the corporation was authorized to purchase and sell railroad bonds and other securities, to make contracts, to railroad companies, and to transact other similar business. Before the Fiscal Agency got fairly into operation the rebellion broke out, and the affairs of the company fell into some confusion. The controlling power fell into other hands, and in a short time the Fiscal Agency bloomed forth in New York as the Credit Mobilier of America, by which institution the Union Pacific Railroad was principally constructed, under contracts with the company. At the meeting the parties interested in the dissolution of the Mobilier Company were represented by counsel, and Commissioner Darling heard the arguments and testimony in relation to the surrender of the charter by the concern. The meetings are private, and will be continued for some time.

A LEGAL firm had occasion for the services of a lawyer in Carter county, Mo., and wrote to a citizen there for a list of attorneys there. This is the reply they received:

Mr. H. C. U——:

Dear Sir: There is no attorney at law in this County. There has been four that has tried it, while two of them starved out the third one ran off without paying his Bord, the fourth one was the Charged Side a suit of clothes, and left dollars in Cash and left for parts un known. *This account for Carter County stands being at par.* Yours Truly ———

Carter County, Missouri, July 16, '72.

THE proprietors of the Bellaire, O., nail works have in contemplation the erection of a large blast furnace near their other works, and it is expected the work will soon be commenced.

Natural Decay—Protect the System.

The human body is a machine, and therefore cannot endure forever; but like a watch or a sewing machine, it will last much longer if properly regulated and duly repaired, than if no pains were taken to keep it in order. The great object of every one who desires a long and healthy life should be to put his body in a condition to resist the life-threatening influences by which we are all more or less surrounded, and to invigorate and refresh all its present known, so effectively answers this purpose as the vitalizing elixir which, under the unpretending name of Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, has been for more than twenty years the standard topic of America. In crowded cities, where the atmosphere is contaminated with the exhuvia inseparable from large populations; in marshy regions, where the soggy soil reeks with miasma; on the prairies and in the forests, where every fall the air is tainted with exhalations from decaying weeds and grasses, or decomposing leaves—in short, in every locality where malaria exists, this powerful vegetable antidote is urgently needed. Fever and ague, bilious fevers, dysentery, congestion of the liver, jaundice, rheumatism, and all diseases which are generated by infected air, impure water, or sudden changes of temperature, may be averted by strengthening and regulating the system in advance with Hostetter's Bitters. Autumn is always a season of peril, especially to weak, susceptible organizations. Even the more vigorous are apt to be in some measure depressed by the humid atmosphere, loaded with deleterious gases produced by vegetable decay. The fall is a period of the year when the renovation and regulation of the living machine is peculiarly important, and the Bitters should therefore be taken daily at this critical season.

DRY GOODS.

NEW STOCK
OF
FALL AND WINTER
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Jas. Caldwell & Co.

Invites Special Attention to their FALL OPENING, which will be found Unusually Attractive in Variety, Style, Quality and Price.

Black Dress Silks of the very best makes.
Plain Dress Silks in all the new fall shades.
Fancy Silks in Stripes, Checks, and Figures.
Irish and French Poplins in great variety
Cashmeres, Drade France, Bicrtzes, Empress Cloths, Cretones and Merinos in all the New Cloth Shades.
All the desirable Fabrics in Black Material for Deep Mourning.
Black and Colored Alpacas.
Mohair Lustres and Brilliantenes.
Black Thibet Shawls.
Beuche Silks, and Ottoman Shawls.
Cloaks, Sacques, and Polonaises, in Cashmere, Cloth and Silk Velvet.
Ponson's celebrated Black Mantilla Velvets.
Black and Colored Silk Velvets and Velveteens for Trimmings, &c.
A choice stock of New French and English Chintzes.
Irish Linen and Damask Table Linens.
Blankets and Flannels.

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Session opens WEDNESDAY, September 18th. The regular instruction in Civil Engineering, the Mathematical and Practical Sciences, the Classics and English. For Circulars apply to CHAS. H. FALLOU, Esq., No. 723 Wood street, Pittsburgh, Pa., or to

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Special Preparatory Course for
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Send for Record of 1871-72.
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ALLEGHENY FEMALE SEMINARY,
COR. MONTGOMERY AVE. AND SANDUSKY ST.

The Fall Session of this School will open MONDAY, September 9. Catalogues giving particulars can be had at the Book Stores or the Seminary. Application for admission can be made after August 30th.
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LADIES' INSTITUTE,
NEW BRIGHTON, BEAVER COUNTY, PA.,

A Select Boarding and Day School; beautifully situated; healthful location; careful and thorough teaching; accessible from all points. Will Reopen SEPTEMBER 11th, 1872. References: the Bishop and Clergy of the Diocese of Pittsburgh. For Circulars apply to the Principal. MRS. O. E. SMYTHE.

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BUY AND SELL ALL KINDS OF

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Remittances made at Lowest Rates of Exchange.

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Collections Made on all Accessible Points. Interest Allowed on Time Deposits.

IRA B. M'VAY & CO.,

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We offer for sale Free from all Taxes:

Mount Oliver Incline Plane Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 90 and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad First Mortgage, Turtle Creek Division, 6's at 86 and Interest.

Pittsburgh and Ormsby Passenger Railroad Co.'s First Mortgage 7's at 93 and Interest.

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Corner Fourth Avenue and Smithfield Street.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

TUESDAY EVENING, October 1, 1872.

The new revenue law in regard to stamps goes into operation to-day. The stamps discontinued will be not only a material reduction in the taxes paid by business men, but a relief from a very annoying custom. The aggregate reduction from the repealed stamp duties is estimated at $12,000,000. The Associated Press dispatches this morning erroneously states that no changes are required on foreign bills of exchange, as will be seen by reference to a letter from the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, published in this column a few days since.

A merchant asks us if notes *issued* in October, but bearing date prior to October first are subject to stamp duty? We answer that they are not subject to such stamp duty. A paper issued to-day may be dated back to the beginning of the century, and not require a stamp, as it is the date of the *issue* that governs its liability to stamp duty, and not the date of the instrument itself. It is customary for merchants, in averaging their monthly accounts, to take paper in payment dated back to the day given by the equation of settlements. All such issued from this date forward, no matter when dated, we should say is exempt from taxation.

The act of July 6, 1872, expressly forbids that where any mortgage has been executed before October 1, to secure the payment of bonds or obligations that may be made and issued from time to time, and such mortgage not being stamped, all such bonds or obligations *issued* on and after October 1, 1872, shall not be subject to any stamp duty.

—The demand for money is universal. The banks to-day, from whom we have report, had to pass over much good paper that they could not reach. The brokers are busy and full handed with good manufacturing and indorsed paper, which commands rates from 9 to 12 per cent. The bank rate is about nine per cent. per annum, while single name paper commands no attention.

—The city banks having large country connections report a heavy demand for loans from the oil country, where the low price of oil and the stoppage in production is paralising all branches of industry, and compelling the banks in that region to extend the paper of their customers. The manufacturing districts north of us and in Eastern Ohio are raising the macedonian cry, "come over and help us," and the answer comes, "for ten per cent. per annum," which condition of affairs is readily accepted.

—Messrs. Ira B. McVay & Co. report the following quotations of Government bonds in New York to-day, as furnished them by Jay Cooke & Co., their correspondents:

	Morning.	Noon.	Eve.
U. S. Bonds of 1881	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1862	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1864	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865	114¾	114¾	114¾
U. S. Bonds of 1865 (new)	113¾	113¾	113¾
U. S. Bonds of 1867	114¼	114¼	114¼
U. S. Bonds of 1868	114	114	113¾
10-40s	107¾	107¾	107¾
New 5s	114¾	114¾	114¾
Gold	114¾	114¾	114¾
Currency 6s	113¾	112	112

—James T. Brady & Co., corner of Fourth avenue and Wood street, quote United States securities in New York to-day as follows:

Gold	114¾
United States 6s of 1881	115¾
United States 5-20s of 1862,	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1864	114¾
United States 5-20s of 1865	115
United States 10-40s	107¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1865	113¾
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1867	114¼
United States 5-20s, January and July, 1868	114
Currency Pacifics	111¾

—The Treasury schedule of bond purchases and gold sales for the month of October is as follows:

BOND PURCHASES.

Wednesday, October 2	$1,000,000
Wednesday, October 9	1,000,000
Wednesday, October 16	1,000,000
Wednesday, October 23	1,000,000
Wednesday, October 30	1,000,000
Total	$5,000,000

GOLD SALES.

Thursday, October 3	$1,000,000
Thursday, October 10	1,000,000
Thursday, October 17	1,000,000
Thursday, October 24	1,000,000
Thursday, October 31	1,000,000
Total	$5,000,000

The September schedule advertised the purchase of $4,000,000 gold (one million each week). The sale of $4,000,000 gold (one million each week). The Secretary, however, did not adhere to the published schedule, and sent out $5,000,000 gold to the depart from it during the coming month.

—The Treasury Department informs the holders of United States registered six-s that the only interest payable by check is the quarterly interest dividends on registered stock of the new five per cent. funded loan of 1881. Interest on all other United States registered stock is paid as heretofore, to the stockholder or his attorney, upon receipting therefor, at the office of the Assistant Treasury or depository at which it is payable.

—The following table shows the prices of railway stocks, gold, etc., at the various sessions of the New York Stock Exchange during the day:

October 1, 1872.	10:30 (A.M.)	12:30 (P.M.)	1:30 (P.M.)	2:30 (P.M.)	3:00 (P.M.)
Gold	114¼	114	114¼	114¼	114
Central	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾	98¾
Western Union Tel	83½	83½	83½	83½	83½
Quick-silver	43½	43½	43½	43½	43½
Pacific Mail	27	27	27	27	27
Adams Express	92	92	92	92	92
Wells, Fargo & Co	50	50	50	50	50
American Express	57	57	57	57	57
United States Express	48	48	48	48	48
New York Central	92	92	92	92	92
New York Central scrip					
Erie	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾	17¾
Hudson River	97	97	97	97	97
Michigan Central	114½		114½		114½
Michigan Southern	85	85	85	85	85
Illinois Central	125		125		125
Cleveland and Pittsburgh	97½	97½	97½	97½	97½
Chicago and Northwest	70	71	71	71	71
Do. preferred	84	84	84	84	84
Rock Island	110½	110½	110½	110½	110½
Fort Wayne	118	118	118	118	118
Do. preferred	94	94	94	94	94
Wabash	42½	42½	42½	42½	42½
Do. preferred					
Ohio and Mississippi	26½	26½	26½	26½	26½
Chicago and Alton	92	92	92	92	92
Do. preferred		112½		112½	
Terre Haute and Richmond	12½	12½	12½	12½	12½
Harlem	110½		111		111
New Central	98½	98½	98½	98½	98½
Union Pacific	38½	38½	38¾	38¾	38¾

Ex. Dividend.

—Messrs. Bowen & Fox, brokers and members of the Philadelphia Stock Exchange, furnish the following quotations of the closing prices to-day of the most active stocks:

Penn's Central	87¾	Little Schuylkill	58½
Phila. and Erie	38	North Penna R. R.	49¾
Lehigh Navigation	38	United Co's of N. J.	123¾
Cata Wiss	44¾	Schuylkill Navigat'n	15¾
Oil Creek & Alley R.	54¾	Reading	56½

Cincinnati Market.

CINCINNATI, October 1.—Cotton—middling quiet at 18c. Flour quiet and weak at $7 50@7 60. Wheat steady and in moderate demand at 90@92c. Corn firm and steady and in moderate demand at 42@43c. Oats steady and in moderate demand at 32@33c. Rye steady at 60@62c. Groceries firm. Provisions firm and in fair demand; shoulders 7½c; sides 8½c; clear sides at 9½@9¾c; clear do 10¼c; sugar cured hams 13½@14c. Hogs firm at $4 10 for selected at $4 60@4 70. Whisky firm and in fair demand at 90c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
WEDNESDAY, October 2, 1872.

REMARKS—We hardly know what to say in regard to the oil trade, the market being in so unsettled a condition that correct figures are difficult to obtain. It will probably be some days before prices of crude will be regulated. At Parker's there is 5c ₩ bbl difference between dealers. Tarrens offer $2 50, sellers demand $3 00; one of the parties must give way before sales can be made.

REFINED

Market very firm at a material advance in prices. Holders demand 24½c for prime and 25c for Nos. 1 and 2 and December. We did not hear of any transactions.

[By Western Union Line.]

TITUSVILLE, October 1.—The *Herald* says: The market is firm and active only. On the lower road transactions were limited, sellers holding for an advance. At Tidioute the market is firm with no buyers. Following are the sales:

1,000 bbls upper road, spot	$2 85
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 75
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 70
1,000 bbls upper road, spot	2 75
1,000 bbls, R. O., October	4 50
1,000 bbls, R. O., all year	4 10
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 92½
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 95
1,000 bbls lower road, spot	3 97½
500 bbls Oil City, spot	4 00
1,000 bbls Oil City, sp. t	4 05

NEW YORK, October 1—Closing September 30th.—Crude in bulk is higher and wanted. We quote at 15c; 500 bbls sold at 12½c; 1,000 bbls at 12¾c; 3,000 bbls at 14c. Refined is entirely nominal at 25c for short delivery. Cases are higher at 29½c; 5,000 bbls sold on private terms; 1,500 bbl cases at 29c. Friday's plan of divorce is a little higher and demand good at 24c asked for refined.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—Market excited and firm at 25 @ 25½ 90.

OIL CITY, October 1.—Market quiet and firm at 24 00 ; upper road 23 50 ; lo er road 23 50.

PETROLEUM CENTER, October 1.—Market firm at 23 @ 23½ 90.

TITUSVILLE, October 1.—Market not fairly opened yet; quiet at 25 75.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—Market very firm. S. W. 24 @ 24¾c; crude 12c; cans 29½c; sales none. Futures: October, 24c bid.

[By Pacific and Atlantic Line.]

FERRER'S LANDING, October 1.—Market quiet, nothing whatever doing on oil and no sales reported.

OIL CITY, October 1.—Nothing doing; market about $4 00.

PHILADELPHIA, October 1.—Spot 24½c; fair hall 26c; nothing done to-day.

Crude Oil Received by A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels.
H W Stevenson	Star Mng oil works	444
H W Stevenson	Citizens' oil works	444

Crude Oil Received by Rail and River.

	Bbls.
Sterling oil works	999
Citizens' oil works	444
Total	1,443

Shipments of Refined Oil from the A. V. R. R.

Shippers.	Consignees.	Barrels.
J. hn Spear & Co, 50 bbls benzine to J R McKee, New York		
Imperial Refining Co, 23 bbls benzine to J R McKee, New York		
Central Refining Co., 231 bbls to Logan Bros. & Co., Philadelphia		
Wornser, Meyers & Co., 100 bbls to Logan Bros & Co, Philadelphia		
Citizens' O l Co, 264 bbls refined oil to Tack, Bros & Co, Philadelphia		
Lockhart, Frew & Co., 104 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia		
Standard Oil Works, 309 bbls to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia		
S. Irwin & Co. 260 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia		
Young Oil Works, 400 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia		
Hamm & Wagner, 370 bbls to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia		
Joseph Spear & Co, 50 bbls to G W Whith, Harrisburg		
Total		3,477

PRODUCE AND GENERAL MARKETS

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH COMMERCIAL,
TUESDAY, October 1, 1872.

REMARKS—The market shows no new features, and we can again, as upon to-day, report a uniform market.

Groceries—Trade for the last ten days has been very active, and in some respects unsatisfactory, owing to the inability on the part of the wholesale dealers to keep a supply of sugar equal to the extraordinary demand, and to keep pace with accumulating orders for all kinds of groceries. The rush for goods during convention week was such that some of our dealers did not catch up on mail orders for more than a week. We would advise our country friends to anticipate their wants rather than to wait until they are out of goods, and then allow their customers to become ruffled because they do not receive their goods the same day they order them. We may say that never before has the country been so bare of refined sugar as now. We note a advance of ¼c on all grades, and we date our belief to-day will be higher prices. Teas are most firmer, and choice grades are scarce and difficult to buy at even the r.x's me figures quoted.

Bacon and Provisions—There has been no change in prices. New ice cured meats have put in an appearance and coo mard fruit goes. Prime sugar cured hams, old and new, is selling at 16@17c.

Flour is unchanged in prices, yet there is a report that some we tern brands have advanced, but as yet the market is not in sympathy with the rise west, and price are ten lower.

Wheat is in rather heavier supply, prices, however, being unchanged. The mills are fully supplied and are not in the market, and country buyers have put prices up their own way, but they do not seem to succeed in "bearing" the markets.

Buttered cheese are in fair receipt. For the former choice roll is in demand at full rates, and as to the latter there is no change in prices.

Apples are in fair supply, yet nothing but choice cooking, eating or "winter apples" command full rates.

Eggs are a shade stronger and prime fresh find ready sale at quotations.

Oats, corn, rye and barley remain quiet at unchanged prices.

Following are the receipts of the principal articles of produce, &c., since our last:

Flour, bbls	1,668	Apples, bbls	64
Wheat, sacks	1,200	Butter, pkgs	10
Corn, sacks	68	Butter, pkgs	50
Oats, sacks	3,100	Hides, No	50
Rye, sacks	500	Barley, sacks	857

We omit our usual extended quotations, with the remark that the season is about at hand to fully test the expectations of the most sanguine merchants and manufacturers, and that the look-out for the fall trade is very encouraging.

IRON MARKETS.

LOUISVILLE.

September 30.—Trade is fair and prices are firm and unchanged, except on Anderson & Meredith pig iron and C. C. wrought bar iron. We quote as follows:

Hanging Rock, No 1 foundry	$30 00@32 00
Hanging Rock, No 2 foundry	27 00@28 00
Tennessee, No 1 foundry	30 00@32 00
Tennessee, No 2 foundry	27 00@28 00
Tennessee mill	26 00@27 00
Missouri charcoal, No 1 foundry	30 00@32 00
Missouri charcoal, No 2 foundry	27 00@28 00
Missouri mill	26 00@27 00
Lar whies, Holla	65 00@67 00
Lar whies, Red River	60 00@62 00
Horse shoe, Bone	65 00@70 00
Horse shoe, Juniata upper horse	80 00@85 00
Card and nails size 8 $ 2568 2 9 keg, standard brands	
Iron Wrought—We quote as to lots: Bar, 6, 8, C 5 10 @ 5 30c; C C, 6 inside 30c; round and square 5 @ 5½c.	
Nails—We quote, 6d to 10, fence and boats at $5 90@6 25; all other sizes in proportion.	
Plow wings on Sale—We quote as follows: Steel plow plate per foot 6d 10 11 12 13 14 15 16	
Steel—We quote cast Bloom Steel, 20@25 English, 25@26c. American Bar, German, Indian, 16@18c.	

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

Chicago Market.

CHICAGO, ILL., October 1, 1872.

FLOUR—Steady and unchanged.

GRAIN—Wheat lower, closing dull at $1 16@1 16½ cash $1 17@1 17½ seller October; $1 15½@1 16 seller the year. Corn be y an l lower at 35c seller October; 36c seller last half of month; rejected 34c. Oats dull and lower at 22½@23c; No 2, 23½c seller October; 24c seller November. Rye steady; No 2, 56c. Barley dull at 65½c cash; 65@65½c seller October; 67½c seller year. Provisions Quiet. Mess pork nominally $14 50 cash; $14 50@14 75 c bid December; $12 25@12 40 seller January. Lard inactive and nominal at 15½@15½c; summer packed shoulders 7½@7½c; sides 9½@9¾c; short rib sides 10½@10¾c. Whisky—firm at 86c.

New York Market.

NEW YORK, October 1.—Cotton in good demand for export and spinning; the market closing firmly; middling uplands 18½c, sales dull and heavy; common to good extra $ 4 10@6 00; extra choice $7 25@7 75; white wheat extra $8 30@9 65. Whisky dull at 92c. Wheat a shade firmer for spring; but fully 1c declining for winter. Spot sales 6,000 bu; rejected spring $1 28; mixed spring $1 47; winter red western $1 61@1 66. Corn scarce; western mix. Barley and malt unchanged. Corn less active and lower; sales 47,000 bu; western mixed, 40@41c; do old 42@43c. Oats less y, western 29@30c. Coffee firm Rio, 18¾@19c. Sugar firm; fair to good refining 8½@8¾c; refined 9@9¾c. Molasses quiet. Petroleum firm; crude 9½c; refined 23½c. Tallow firm at 9@9¼c. Rosin $1 60@1 65. Beef quiet and unchanged. Cut meats quiet but unchanged. Pork quiet and unchanged. Lard opened active and closed steady. No. 1 to prime steam $15 00@15 25; city kettle $15 50@15 75. Butter steady; western 19@21c. Cheese quiet at 11@11½c.

Buffalo Live Stock Market.

BUFFALO, N.Y., October 1.—Cattle—Receipts to-day, including the cars reported at 10 o'clock, 120 head; market to-day supply for the week, thus far, 4,114 head, or 262 cars, against 3,852 head for the same time last week. The market is dull and duller for the opening day of the season. The attendance was fair, but news of the unsatisfactory condition of the eastern markets paralyzed trade. The no were a few extra good dressed cattle in the yards which sold rapidly at last week's closing rates. Common stock was neglected, except to supply the want of the retail trade. Not more than half the offerings qualify a quotable market. 36 Ohio steers, 1,270 lbs, at $5 25; 64 Indiana steers, 1,260 lbs, 80 do, with one extra, at $5 25; 36 Illinois steers, 1,250 lbs, 80 head at $5 20. Sheep and Lambs—Receipts to-day 2,200 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 6,000, against 6,000 last week. Market not fairly opened; 48 Indiana sheep, 80 lbs, sold at $3 25; 66 Michigan do, 80@85 lbs, at $3 50.

Hogs—Receipts to-day 4,200, making the total supply for the week thus far 12,500, against 12,000 last week. The market opened lively this week with a superior quality of stock at closing rates of last week's quotations. Prime to good hogs sold yesterday at 3c on ranging from $4 25 to $4 30. Sales to-day at 3@3½c; closing prices unchanged. 221 Indiana, 192@233 lbs, at $4 30@5; 114 Michigan, 182 lbs, at $4 30.

New York Dry Goods Market.

NEW YORK, October 1.—The market is fairly active, with a good demand for standard and light makes of brown cottons. Certain fashionable active. An increasing demand is shown for prints, which are very active, and some dark colorings fully 1c. Stock supply of colors quiet and neglected, except for new styles of castor goods, in better qualities, and Scotch and Canada blankets doing well. Hosiery in good request. Foreign goods slowly taken in small assortments. Prices generally steady.

Milwaukee Market.

MILWAUKEE, October 1.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat quiet; No 1 spring $1 27; No 2 do $1 23½; rejected $1 07; No 2 do $1 03½. Corn at 40c and is moderate demand. Oats quiet and unchanged; No 2 at 26½c. Rye—an advance is asked but none established. No 1, 56c. Barley dull and lower; fall No 2, 66c.

New Orleans Market.

NEW ORLEANS, October 1.—Oats quiet at the Board at 41c. Hay $2 00@26. Bacon held higher at 8½@8¾c for shoulders and 13½@13¾c for clear. Hams firm at 14@14½c. Mess pork new spring sold at $21. Other articles in the grocery line unchanged. Lard on offer at 9¾c in bbls; good ordinary 12½c; low middling 13½c; middling 13¾c.

Cleveland Market.

CLEVELAND, October 1.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat lower; No 2 red winter $1 43; No 1 do offered at $1 45. Corn steady and unchanged. Oats dull and lower. Rye—No 1 offered at 70c. Barley firm at 75@77½c for No 2 and 82½@85c in trade lots.

St. Louis Market.

ST. LOUIS, October 1.—Cotton more doing; middling 18½c. Flour—demand light at $5 30@6 00 for XXX; demand good at full prices; No 2 red winter $1 48. Corn No 2 mixed 38½@38¾c.

Louisville Market.

LOUISVILLE, October 1.—Tobacco very firm; sales 98 hhds. Cotton steady.

COTTON MARKETS.

Nashville.

NASHVILLE, October 1.—Cotton firm and in fair demand; middling upland 18c.

Memphis.

MEMPHIS, October 1.—Cotton steady and in moderate demand; middling 18¾c.

J. & H. PHILLIPS,

Manufacturers and Dealers in

OIL CLOTH, WINDOW SHADES, &c.

Green Shade Cloth a Specialty.

Also, Agents for the BOSTON BELTING CO'S RUBBER BELTING, HOSE, STEAM PACKING, &c., and RUBBER GOODS GENERALLY.

PAINTING, GRAINING AND GLAZING.

Nos. 26 and 28 SIXTH STREET,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Never Use the Knife.

DRS. KLINE AND LINDLEY, 931 Arch street, Philadelphia, and DR. BORRAND, at Franklin, Venango county, Pa., are making unparalleled cures of CANCERS, TUMORS and ULCERS.

No Knife, No Caustic, No Blood, Little Pain.

GREAT CANCER ANTIDOTES.

For particulars address either of the above MWF

WM. HOLMES.....JAMES IRWIN,

JAMES IRWIN & CO.

OIL OF VITRIOL, MURIATIC ACID, ENGLISH GAUSTIC SODA, And AQUA AMMONIA.

Office No. 15 Market street, Pittsburgh

New York Finance and Trade.

Gold Closed at 114¾@114¾.

NEW YORK, October 1, 1872—P. M.

MONEY.

Money active and stringent all day at 1 32 per cent. and interest to ½ per cent. a day, with the bulk of loans at 1.16 @ ⅝ and interest. Discounts also stringent at 10@15 per cent. for use.

STERLING.

Sterling weak and nominal at 7¼@8¾ long and 8¾@8¾ short sight.

GOLD.

Gold strong throughout the day. Opened at 114, held up to 114¾, and closed at 114¾@114¾. Cash gold brought 1-16 to 1 per cent. for use. The Smith party, who recently squeezed the gold market are said to be short now, and Mr. Drew, through German houses, is squeezing them. Clearings $86,000,00. Treasury disbursements $25,000. Customs receipts $250,00.

GOVERNMENTS.

Governments firm at ¼@⅝ ₩ cent. advance.

U. S. 6s, 1881, c'p's	114½@5s, 1867	113¾
5-20s, 1862	114½@5s, 1868, c'p's	113¾
5-20s, 1864	114½@6s, c'p's	107¾
5-20s, 1865	114½@Currency sixes	112 @113
5-20s, 5s new	113¾@New 5 ₩ cents	110¾
5-20s	105¾	

STATE BONDS.

State bonds steady at the following quotations:

Tennessees, old	72¾ Union Pacific L. G. ex int
Tennessees, new	72¾ Union Pacific I. B.
North Carolinas, old	34 Missouri 6s
South Carolinas, April	

THE STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks, in face of the stringency of money, have been firm all d y, though the market is dull, with the exception of Pacific Mail and Western Union. In the former a bill movement carried the price from 73½ to 78, from which point it reacted on large sales of long stock to 74¾. The sales of the day reached 140,000 shares. Western Union rose to 76¾, attributed to the old party who carried it to 76, the transactions amounting to $4,000 shares. A movement is said to be in preparation to advance prices, the leading part to be played this time in London.

Western Union.....76¾ | Illinois Central.....128
Atlantic Express.....92 | Cleveland & Pittsburgh 87¾
Fargo Express.....85 | Chicago & Rock Island 110¾
American Express.....57 | Northwest preferred.....86½
United States Express.....48½ | Fort Wayne.....119¾
Pacific Mail.....28¾ | St. Paul.....34¾
New York Central.....92¾ | St. Paul preferred.....74¾
Erie.....17¾ | Toledo and Wabash.....69¾
Harlem.....125 | Fort Wayne.....93½
Michigan Central.....115 | Chicago and Alton.....119
Michigan Southern.....87½ | Ohio and Mississippi.....27¾
Union Pacific.....38½ | Hannibal and St. Jos..47½
Quicksilver.....43¾ | C. C. C. & I.....

OCEAN STEAMERS.

PORTS of Departure From New York.

1872.

Java	October 2	Rhein	Liverpool
Westphalia	October 2	Silesia	Liverpool
Hibernia	October 2	Hammonia	Hamburg
City of Antwerp	October 3	Canada	London.
City of Limerick	October 3	Louisiana	London.
Pereire	October 3	Ville de Paris	Liverpool
Perthia	October 5	Europa	Liverpool
Ville du Havre	October 5	Lafayette	France.
St. Laurent	October 5	Helvetia	Liverpool
City of Brussels	October 5	Cuba	Liverpool
Spain	October 5	Liverpool	Liverpool
Rhina	October 9	Liverpool	Glasgow
Manhattan	October 9	Liverpool	Liverpool
Hammonia	October 9	Hamburg	Hamburg
City of Limerick	October 10	Liverpool	Liverpool
Lafayette	October 12	Liverpool	Liverpool
Bothnia	October 12	Liverpool	Glasgow
City of Paris	October 12	Liverpool	Liverpool
Canada	October 12	Liverpool	Liverpool
Russia	October 16	Liverpool	Liverpool
Westphalia	October 16	Liverpool	Liverpool
Nevada	October 16	Liverpool	Liverpool
Cimbria	October 16	Hamburg	Hamburg
City Paris	October 19	Liverpool	Liverpool
Germania	October 19	Liverpool	Liverpool
France	October 19	France	France.
Atlantic	October 19	Liverpool	Liverpool
Greece	October 19	Liverpool	Liverpool
Java	October 23	Liverpool	Liverpool
Alexandria	October 23	Liverpool	Glasgow
Wyoming	October 23	Liverpool	Liverpool
Silesia	October 23	Hamburg	Hamburg
England	October 26	Liverpool	Liverpool
Allemania	October 26	Hamburg	Hamburg
Batavia	October 26	Liverpool	Liverpool
Egypt	October 26	Liverpool	Liverpool
Aleedonia	October 30	Liverpool	Liverpool
Baltic	October 30	Liverpool	Liverpool
Chamorgan	October 30	Liverpool	Cardiff.
Ville de Paris	November 2	France	France
Olympia	November 2	Liverpool	Liverpool

RIVER TELEGRAMS

Greensboro, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

GREENSBORO, PA., October 1, 1872.

River stationary, with two inches water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 56 at 5 P. M. G.

Brownsville, Pa.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

BROWNSVILLE, PA., October 1, 1872.

River stationary, with two feet water in the channel. Weather cloudy; thermometer 51 at 6 P. M. C.

Wheeling, W. Va.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

WHEELING, W. VA., October 1, 1872.

Cloudy and cool. River only three inches and falling. Departed—New State for Parkersburg at 1 P. M.; L. C. McCormick, for Matamoras, at 4 P. M. M.

For Latest River Dispatches See Outside.

RIVER NEWS.

ARRIVALS AND DEPARTURES.

Arrived.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva	Geneva.
Hector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva	Geneva.
Geneva	Phillips	Geneva	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth	Elizabeth.
L. McCormick	McCormick	Parkersburg	Parkersburg.
Geneva		West Virginia	Donaldson, 3 P. M.

Departed.

E. Bennett	Z. W. Carmack	Geneva	Geneva.
Hector	R. R. Abrams	Geneva	Geneva.
Elizabeth	Houghton	Elizabeth	Elizabeth.
West Virginia	Donaldson	Virginia	Virginia.

MONONGAHELA metal marks show twenty-two inches and falling.

Boats to Leave To-Day.

Brownsville and Geneva, U. S. M., 8 A. M. and 5 P. M.
Hector, Elizabeth, Monongahela, 4 P. M.
Parkersburg..... L. C. McCormick, McClernick, 4 P. M.

THE marks last evening indicated twenty-two inches and about a stand. The weather was cool, but otherwise unusual. The L. C. McCormick takes her departure this day for Parkersburg.

THE steamer the Bell of St. Louis is offered for sale at St. Louis.

CAPT. J. MCDONALD died at his residence in Maysville, Friday. He was an old steamboatman.

WM. COX, engineer of the Hale, fell overboard and was drowned at Demopolis, on the Alabama river, last week. He leaves a family.

COMMODORE ADAM JACOBS was in the city attending to the interests of the pocket line. He is in good health and spirits. Long may they continue.

THE Champion No. 7 raised a sunken coal barge at Dog Patch Landing, near the mouth of Big Sandy, on Friday, sunk again, and the Champion was working on it again yesterday.

A STEAM ferryboat is in course of construction at Versailles by between that city and Glenn. It will be the third boat built at that point, and will ply between the Kentucky and Versailles depots.

THE Act of Board of Steam Vessel owners and inspectors will be held at the usual official hotel, in Philadelphia, on the third Wednesday of September, 1872, pursuant to the requirements of the act of Congress.

IN TOWN YESTERDAY—Captain J. C. Woodward, after having been in command of the same steamer retired to his farm in Fayette county. The steamer has been, for nearly, his pets of the world's goods, plenty of friends and enjoyed himself generally. He is a good steamboatman.

THE Big Sandy packet L. C. McCormick, Captain McCormick, takes her departure this week for Parkersburg and intermediate points. The steers are Messrs. Phillips & Hemphill—a well-known firm.

THE United States packets on the slack-water leave daily at 8 A. M. and 5 P. M. The tow-boats are sidewheelers and were built expressly for the trade. They are kept in careful and attentive officers. For further information call on the Captain, A. S. Carlile, 58 Water street.

THE Dubuque *Herald*, of the 27th inst. says: It's no use to announce steamboats to arrive or depart until the ice has broken above. Yesterday the ice was clearings on the levee nearly the same as on the day previous—packed in windbound and left to remain until it melts.

THE Ice leaf La Crosse, and all other White Collar and Diamond Jo steamers due yesterday and to-day previously did not arrive. The Diamond Jo steamers Forest City and sent two steamers below yesterday.

THE St. Louis *Times* says: About the elevator are lying the steamers Kittanning, Maj. Wood, Ida Reed, Ben Boyd and tow boats belonging to Hon. Loomis & Co. Between the elevator and Custom house are the steamers John R. Maude, James Howard, Continental, Henry M. Shreve, George W. Cole, Ben Boyd, Grand Republic, Leonard Jerson and J. H. Johnson, not to mention the boats loading and preparing to load. Between the foot of Morgan avenue and the River dee Pores, the following boats are either tied up or are receiving cargo: Grand Republic, Dauphin, Phil. Sheridan, Submarine, John F. Tolle, Andy Kelley, W. Strader, Mary E. Forepaugh, Lizzie Simmons, J Shreveport, Keokuk, M. J. Wicks, Crescent City, Franklin Tubert, Richland, Marion Eyre, Hiawatha, Ben Sherrod, Richmond, Maggie P. Willeat, W. H. Brown, Illinois No. 6, Belle St. Louis, Ben Boyd, Mary Houghton, Lady Lee, Ale, May Lowry and Great Republic. Hundreds of coves boats valued at least at two million dollars.

WHAT the St. Louis *Journal of Commerce* says of Brown's coal and freight barge: Barge Transportation—Brown's Barge Line—Mr. Brown's Coal Line—Darling's Line—Big Tuing on Water.—Our readers are already well acquainted with the Mississippi Coal and Barge Transportation Company of St. Louis, which is devoted to the business of carrying iron, produce, merchandise, &c., generally, between this city and New Orleans; its great capacity for several months, and success. There are now in port three of the western rivers, but none of the similar magnitude are operated. Mr. Brown, of Pittsburgh, has a large number of barges that we have heard much remark, but could not visit them. We have without consultation with the owners, the bookkeepers or other assistants. These are devoted principally to the transportation of coal during the infrequent coal boat seasons, from Pittsburgh to New Orleans and Memphis. His barges carry back to the Ohio thousands of tons of iron ore. Besides these, there are probably one hundred and fifty towboats employed during a portion of the year on the western rivers in transporting iron, clay, sand, lumber, stone, &c., and in towing rafts. Darling's Line is owned by Captain R. C. Gray and Mr. M. W. Ballentyne, of Pittsburgh. Its inauguration dates back but a few years, but its influence upon the business of the West is keenly felt. The line consists of towboats Iron Mountain, Iron Duke and Mowry, and a large number of barges, including the Rover, Brock, Monongahela, Financier, Bessemer, Rockford, Hawkeye, Ironsides, Iron Age, 4, Lion and Lioness, a new one at Wheeling, 310 feet long, 52 feet beam, and 7 feet hold, and three new ones, 300 feet long, 56 feet beam and 6 feet hold. The largest machinery of the Gray Line towboats is 16 inch cylinder, 7 feet 6 inch stroke. The largest of the line a steel 14.80. It is the only one to use the Wood Iron, steel and iron wheel. Iron ore and general merchandise. They frequently make a voyage from Pittsburgh to Memphis and return in the space of three months hundreds of miles above St. Louis. The low condition of the water in the rivers at present is a benefit to them. They take up of all times towboats and immense attendant barge tonnage, and hundreds of vessels are in search of them. It is said that erratic and treacherous stream is rise the value of the boat, and general business has been quiet. There are now seven of Gray's iron-line barges waiting at the Iron Mountain to take on pig iron for Pittsburgh and other points. The closing of the Louisville canal, and low water, are obstacles to the navigation of the Ohio that are now in full force. It is asserted on good authority that Darling & Co. will soon have in the trade of the Ohio and load it for

THE VERY LATEST.

Campaign in Ohio.

Senator Wilson at Cleveland.

Republican Mass Meetings, Day-light and Night Processions.

Speaker Blaine Convicts the "Tribune" and Mr. Greeley of Deliberate Lying.

CLEVELAND, October 1.—The Republicans held a large mass meeting in this city to-day. The weather, which was rainy and threatening, interfered somewhat with the proceedings. This morning there was a large procession, composed of different political organizations, military companies, bands, representatives of different trades at work and respective vocations, etc. At two o'clock this afternoon the crowd assembled at the public square, where they were addressed by Senator Henry Wilson in a lengthy speech, which was enthusiastically received. After Senator Wilson's speech a meeting at Central Rink was organized, which was addressed by General Garfield and R. C. Parsons. This evening there was a fine torch-light procession, and many residences and public buildings throughout the city were brilliantly illuminated. An immense crowd gathered at the torch-light meeting and were addressed by Speaker Blaine. The following is an extract from his remarks:

This campaign will remain memorable as a campaign of lies—the most monstrous, the most malicious, even as the sales of those lies have been many. The leaders in the wail of defamation and slanders is the New York *Tribune*, the personal organ and mouth-piece of the Democratic candidate for President. To show you how reckless and how senseless this charge has become, let me make a personal allusion to myself. In the New York *Tribune* of Saturday last and also yesterday, I am charged not only as a Representative in Congress but as Speaker of the House, with having received \$1,000 of the stock of the Credit Mobilier of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, for my services and influence in procuring the passage of the original Pacific Railroad bill of 1862. The *Tribune* gives the date of the act in the same article in which it makes the charge, and according to notions in Ireland desire to assail me, that it was simply convicting itself of falsehood on the face of it. Now, gentlemen, please observe that in 1862, when the act was passed, I had not taken my seat in Congress. I had not been elected to Congress. Indeed I had never even been nominated for congress. When the act to which the *Tribune* refers became a law I was a member of the Maine Legislature and Speaker of the lower House, and had no desire to do with Congressional legislation than the bill business. And yet the New York *Tribune* asserts and repeats this monstrous falsehood since in Congress at the time I was a member of the Maine Legislature I received nearly two millions of dollars in the stock of a great corporation. And now, gentlemen, if I were to stop here, after demonstrating the utter absurdities of this charge, the *Tribune* would come out cocoy and say that Speaker Blaine had not denied. Let me, then, deny it in the most emphatic manner. Neither in 1862, nor in any subsequent year, did I ever receive or own, directly or indirectly, a single share of the stock of the Union Division of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, or any other division of the Pacific Railroad Company. Nor did I ever receive a dollar directly or indirectly from the sale of any stock of that company. I have nothing to say to the whole story as not only false in its face but absurd on its principle. But I am glad to make a denial that will satisfy the *Tribune*. A few weeks since, when the story was started that Secretary Boutwell, Vice President Wilson, Mr. Ashburn, Mr. Garfield, Mr. Dawes, myself and others had even been tried by process of law in the Credit Mobilier, I published a card, on the eve of the Maine election, saying that I had never owned directly or indirectly, through myself or any other, a single dollar of stock in the Credit Mobilier. The New York *Tribune* pronounced this evasive and unsatisfactory, and said I did not deny that I had received dividends or profits therefrom. Any candid man, I think, can see that my card was intended to be exhaustive and to exclude all supposition of ownership. I say now, however, that not only did I never own a share in the Credit Mobilier, but I never received directly or indirectly a single penny therefrom in any shape or manner whatever.

But the mania for bearing false witness against your neighbor has seized Mr. Greeley in person, as well as the New York *Tribune*. For I observe that in a recent speech in Pennsylvania he stated that more than \$40,000 had been expended by the Republicans of Maine in the October elections at the recent election. Now in the very nature of things it would be impossible for Greeley to know that this was true. But he knew it to be absolutely untrue. I am Chairman of the State Central Committee, and on my order every dollar of the funds of that Committee was disbursed, and from first to last we did not have in all control of but a little more than $12,000. And I further assert it at every dollar of this amount was expended either in the pay of speakers, the distribution of documents and papers, or bringing home of absent voters. These accounts of the State Committee are kept with rigid exactness, and the entire committee of sixteen men will testify to the truth of what I state. I charge Mr. Greeley, therefore, as the slanderer of the Republicans of Maine, a party of as gallant and true men as ever cast unpurchased and unpurchasable votes.

Large Meeting in the Republican Wigwam at Wooster.

WOOSTER, O., October 1, 1872.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

Gov. Noyes made a most telling and powerful speech in the Wigwam to-night. The immense building was filled to its utmost capacity. Fully fifteen thousand voters assembled to hear his convincing vindication of General Grant's administration. Gov. Noyes's speech was listened to by Democrats and Republicans and was received with the widest demostrations of applause and satisfaction. Hon. Lewis Baker, of Maine, who was appointed to be present, arrived, but a telegram reached him from his home announcing a saddening domestic affliction, which so overwhelmed him that he was unable to speak. The meeting adjourned with three cheers for the soldier Governor of Ohio, and three rousing cheers for this success of Sades and National tickets.

Another Republican Rally at Urbana, Ohio.

Special Dispatch to the Commercial.

URBANA, O., October 1, 1872.

The Republicans had a large and enthusiastic meeting in City Hall last night. The hall was crowded and the meeting nearly as large as that of Gen. Garfield's on Friday. Judge Lawrence spoke about two hours in his usual strong and able manner, making a very argumentative and convincing speech, which was received by his audience with great enthusiasm.

Chicago Live Stock Market.

CHICAGO, October 1.—Cattle—*Receipts* 3,362. The market remains excessively dull, with the pens overflowing with cattle, mainly Texans. Absolutely nothing in doing. A few Texans sold at \$2 50@3 00, and a few choice at \$3 75. Hogs—*receipts* 9181. Market fairly active and 5 m at \$4 80@5 15 for fair to extra. Sheep—*Receipts* 1,120. Market dull and unchanged.

CITY MATTERS.

HO! FOR KITTANNING.

The Demonstration To-day.

The grand mass meeting, to be held at Kittanning this afternoon, will be addressed by J. W. F. White, Esq., and several other distinguished speakers. There will be a torchlight procession in the evening, which will be largely made up of visitors from this city. The following clubs have made arrangements to go up on a special train, which will leave this city at half-past three o'clock this afternoon:

	Men.
Nineteenth ward club, Capt. Perchment	80
Hartranft club, Capt. Mogel	100
Fifteenth ward, Invincibles, Capt. Barr	60
Second ward club, Pittsburgh, Capt. Gil	80
Colored Central club, Capt. Hatfield	125
First ward club, Pittsburgh, Capt. W. J. Dichl	60
Sixth ward (Pittsburgh) club, Capt. D. Linderman	125
Fifth ward club	75
Total	805

This number will no doubt be considerably increased. Transportation will be furnished for all who may desire to go. The clubs will return home to-night, leaving Kittanning at eleven o'clock.

Criminal Court.

TRIAL LIST FOR TO-DAY.

Commencing at 10 o'clock.

Mary Blue,	Mannie Brown,
John A. Pierson,	Margaret Coats,
Jacob Kampf,	Rachel Shaffer,
Josephy Duffield,	Henry Jacobs,
James Sullivan,	David Kerr et al.,
Wm. Dangerfield,	Rachel Miller,
John Loomis,	Fred. Young,
Daniel Thomas,	Ferdinand Kaiss,
Thomas J. Murray	Clara O'Rien,
August Utrain,	Kennedy Fitzpatrick,
	John T. Hoit.

A Pleasant Affair.

Last night, before the Fourth ward club of our city left to join the Allegheny procession, it was called to the residence of Wm. A. Herron, Esq., No. 95 Penn street, where the gentleman named, through John S. Logan, presented the sentinel club with a splendid regulation flag. On behalf of the club John H. Kerr, Esq., received the banner in an eloquent manner. Mr. Herron's house was brilliantly illuminated for the occasion. After the presentation ceremonies in the parlor of Mr. Herron's personal friends partook of a sumptuous repast, at which the donnor of the banner was handsomely complimented.

CITY MATTERS IN BRIEF.

THE Jewish new year commences to-morrow.

ONLY THIRTY common cases before the Mayor yesterday morning.

HON. R. BUCHER SWOOPE will speak at New Brighton this evening.

MRS. BOYLE is anxious to hear of her son, Thomas Boyle. Meet at Mayor's office.

TWENTY-FOUR persons were naturalized in the United States court yesterday.

THEODORE NEVIN, Esq., wife and daughter have returned from a European tour.

THE stamp duty upon all documents save checks, drafts or orders, is now defunct.

MICHAEL TAYLOR was sent to the workhouse for four months yesterday, for abusing his wife.

THE mass meeting of business men, to be held on Thursday night, promises to be a grand affair.

THE clubs visiting Kittanning will be at the Union Depot at half past three, sharp, this afternoon.

THE Police Committee met yesterday afternoon and approved the pay-roll for September, amounting to $8,825.

A. J. DILLER, Esq., the oldest clerk in our post-office, has gone to California on a pleasure tour. He host of friends wish him a pleasant trip.

THE Monongahela Inclined Plane Company carried 46,170 passengers last month, an increase of 14,426 over the travel in September, 1871.

MCGARVY and COX, the young men who robbed the house of Mr. Crumpton, on Colwell street, have been committed in default of \$1,000 bail each.

DR. REED denies that Owens, who killed Mrs. Cozzens, and was afterward killed in jail by Cozzens, is in his house. The Doctor states that they use no such implements in the institution.

THE alarm of fire from box 67, yesterday afternoon, was occasioned by a slight fire at the oil refinery of Wormser, Myers & Co., on Thirty-ninth street. The loss was trifling.

YESTERDAY AFTERNOON, while Miss Cooper, one of the teachers in the Third ward school, Allegheny, had her scholars in the public hall of the building, a thief entered her room, unlocked the drawer of her desk and stole a gold watch, valued at $80.

THE following is the amount of mail matter collected and delivered at the Allegheny postoffice during the month of September: Delivered—Letters, 57,292; drop-letters, 5,231; papers, 33,588. Collected—Letters, 44,282; drop-letters, 5,662; papers, 1,693.

MR. W. D. BAXTER, of this city, has returned from Taneytown, Md., where he had been detained for some time by severe illness, and will take his former position in the Third National Bank. He attributes his recovery to the skill of his physician, Dr. J. Corell.

AT a meeting of the captains of the marching clubs of Allegheny, it was decided to turn out in full force in the Saturday night parade. Gen. Daniel Leasure, Corps Commander, Capt. J. R. Oxley, Commander of the East Division, and Capt. A. M. Kreps, Commander of the West Division, Allegheny will turn out a fine delegation on the occasion.

THE question as to whether a person in the employ of the United States can act as overseer or watcher at elections, was raised in the Court of Quarter Sessions yesterday, and argued by Messrs. Winston and Godfrey against, and by Messrs. Lambie and Schoyer in favor of the right of such persons to act in that capacity. The court will announce the decision in a day or two.

GLORIOUS!!

The North Side at the Front!

A Stream of Living Fire!

5,000 TORCHES ABLAZE!

Miles of Illuminations!

"God Bless the Women."

The Event of the Campaign.

Last night Allegheny was indeed ablaze. To attempt to describe the glorious manner in which the grand Republican procession of last evening passed off would be as futile an effort as it would be to count the stars. It was scarcely seven o'clock in the evening when the numerous clubs of our city, the South Side, and the several boroughs began to fall in line in the vicinity of the Custom House. Looking what direction one would, the streets were fairly ablaze with torches, while the decorations, the flags, lanterns, and colored fires which burned on every side assured the lookers-on that Allegheny county was staunch and true, and would do its whole duty as a loyal, just and honest community at the coming elections.

It was almost eight o'clock when the several divisions, having their places of formation in the city, fell into line. This movement accomplished, the column proceeded by way of Smithfield street, Fifth avenue and Sixth street to the Suspension Bridge. Arriving at the Allegheny side, the visiting delegations were received in a most cordial manner. Showers of rockets, Roman candles and fire-works of every description filled the air, while there appeared to be no end to the cheers and general enthusiasm. Pretty children and handsome ladies waved national flags in the breeze, and the wildest and most breeze-caged and loyal young men waved their star spangled banners and white handkerchiefs—wreaths and bouquets were buried at the participants in the procession, while from almost every house on the route blazed up a flame of colored fire that lighted the night.

Although it is admitted that the loyal citizens of Allegheny had been making great preparations for the display of last evening, the most sanguine friends of the cause had but little idea of the grand culmination which would be arrived at.

The route of procession, and for blocks on either side, were gaily, grandly, illuminated, and the whole presented the appearance of a veritable fairy land. It is impossible to describe it so as to give the slightest idea of its beauty. It was the finest display of illumination ever witnessed in this city, and the most sanguine friends of the cause had not the slightest conception that such a display could be made.

The procession moved along, at almost every corner the wildest cheers for "Grant, Wilson and Hartranft" met the ear. Indeed the whole nation, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, seemed to be permeated into the spirit of the occasion with true womanly fervor and patriotism, for the cheers and shouts which rent the air last night were but the echoes of the grand reception given to Gen. Grant and his fellow-citizens of Allegheny.

The procession was indeed a grand one, and not for years will the people of the North Side forget the demonstration of last night.

The procession passed on River avenue, the right resting on Federal street, and moved in the following order over the line of route:

THE PROCESSION.

Thirty policemen, in command of Lieut. Brooks.

Chief Marshal, J. E. B. Dalzell.

Chief of Staff, Major Wm. Parker.

Adjutant General, James Brown.

One hundred men, mounted.

McClure township brass band.

Carriages containing Mayor Callow, the Presidents of Councils and prominent citizens.

First Corps.

Marshal, Major J. Martin Schafer; Chief of Staff, Capt. A. G. Hays; A. A. G., Capt. W. S. Work; 64 aids mounted.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal, Col. Isaac Cline; Chief of Staff, M. M. Feiker; A. A. G., W. Weaver, with 48 aids.

Washington Cornet band.

East Birmingham, First ward, Grant club, in command of Capt. James O'Neil.

Birmingham club, Second precinct, R. W. Scott, Captain.

Ormsby Grant and Hartranft club, in command of J. M. Snyder.

Birmingham Central Tanner club, Capt. Stewartsob.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal, Col. Joseph Browne; Chief of Staff, Col. Jas. W. Ballentine; A. A. G., Dr. J. D. Thomas.

Seventh Pittsburgh club, with banner containing portraits of Grant, Wilson and Hartranft. Joseph Fisher, Captain.

Mt. Washington club, under command of H. B. Smithson. This club had a banner containing two inscriptions, as follows: "Greeley has worn a change, but the people don't." "Horace Greeley said, All horse thieves are Democrats, but all Democrats are not horse thieves." Also a number of wagons containing citizens were in this delegation. In one wagon was a banner with a picture of an inflined plane, and an inscription "We will elevate Grant."

Fifteenth ward club, of Pittsburgh, under command of John Fox.

Allegheny butchers, mounted and in wagons. J. F. Belfield is marshal of the day.

Enterprise Fishing club in carriages and wagons.

Second Corps.

Chief Marshal—Major General A. L. Pearson.

Chief of Staff—Colonel H. B. Hays.

Assistant Adjutant General—Colonel J. H. Stewart, with 64 aids.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal—Brigadier General J. R. Sweitzer.

Chief of Staff—Lt. Hinkley Williams.

Assistant Adjutant General—B. F. Weyman, with thirty-four aids.

Lawrence Brass Band.

Grant Hussars, mounted, Major Dunseath, captain Hartranft club, in command of Capt. J. B. Moore.

Spring Garden brass band.

Ivy Section, Fourth, Seventh and Eighth wards clubs followed: Pittsburgh Central Junior club; Iroquois second club. The Seventh ward club had a banner with the inscription, "Our Choice, Grant and Wilson."

Grant Central colored club, with banner, containing the following inscriptions: "They that defend freedom are worthy of all its franchises." "Ye shall know the truth and the truth shall make you free." Seventh ward colored club.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal, Col. T. F. Lehmann.

Chief of Staff, Col. S. W. Hill; A. A. G., Capt. Hugh Neal, with 32 aids.

Thirteenth ward Invincibles, under command of Capt. S. A. Barr.

Eleventh ward Free Will club, colored, with a banner containing the inscription, "The will of the people is the law of the land."

Union Grant club. Gazzam Junion Marching club.

THIRD DIVISION.

Marshal, Col. Edward C. Negley.

Chief of Staff, Major J. B. Hoffer.

A. A. G., Major John Hancock, with 34 aids.

Delegation from Wilkins township, with banner bearing the inscription: "Good for 550 majority."

Lodge of Odd Fellows.

Twelfth ward, first precinct, with banner and inscription, "Good for the whole ticket." The Tenth ward club followed.

Dolly Varden Ku-Klux club.

Ninth ward, Twelfth ward independent, and the Twelfth ward, First precinct clubs now followed. The latter club had a banner with the inscription, "The ticket we vote, good Grant, willing Wilson, and honest Hartranft."

Third Corps.

Chief Marshal, Gen. Wm. Blakely.

Chief of Staff, Dr. D. W. Riggs.

A. A. G., Capt. W. W. Tyson, with forty-two Aids.

FIRST DIVISION.

Marshal, Major Wm. M. Porter.

Chief of Staff, Henry Warner.

A. A. G., Benj. F. Jennings, with fifty-two Aids.

Wagons containing citizens and the Allegheny glee club.

Sewickley Tanner club, with one hundred men, and colored club with sixty men.

Kilbuck township, in command of James Robison. This delegation was composed of one hundred and ten men.

A. V. Calhow band.

First ward club in command of Capt. Meredith Brelsford. About one hundred and forty men were in line. The Second ward club, James E. Crow, Captain, followed, with two hundred and eighteen men. The Second ward colored club, in command of Capt. Louis Cosle, came next, and had sixty men in line.

Fifth ward club, F. M. Kreps, Captain, followed and had 100 in line. This club had a banner with the inscription, "We are good for 400 majority."

Keystone brass band.

Sixth ward club, M. H. McIlvaine, Captain, followed with 150 men, and a banner with the inscription, "To-day the Republican party is to elect the Democratic party."

Fifth and Sixth wards colored clubs came next, and were in command of Captain Bouch. These clubs had 90 men.

SECOND DIVISION.

Marshal, John Negray; Chief of Staff, Capt. David Fly; A. A. G., Major Hugh Y. Boyce, with forty-four Aids.

Sharpsburg delegation, under command of A. G. Williams. Seventy-five men were in line. Delegation from Etna borough with sixty men.

Third ward club, under command of J. R. Oxley, and composed of 250 men came next. This club had a banner with the inscription "Hartranft fought to defend the Union; Buckalew voted to destroy the Union."

Troy Hill Band.

Third ward Tanner club, colored, under command of Capt. S. J. Wilkinson, Jr., with seventy-eight men.

Union brass band.

Eighth Ward club, Fred. Arnold, captain, with 140 men. Seventh ward club, with 150 men, under command of Captain Adam Sark.

St. Patrick's band.

Delegation from Millvale borough, under command of Captain John B. Williams, with 150 men. This delegation had a banner with two inscriptions, as follows: "Greeley is played out," and "Grant is the man."

Next came a large wagon containing a number of workmen at work on a boiler in Millvale foundry. This delegation had a banner with the inscription, "Moorhead's leaders from Millvale foundry."

The Fourth ward Minute men, preceded by the Great Western band next followed. It was commanded and by Capt. Robert M. Hunt, and numbered three hundred and fifty men. It was followed by the Fourth ward Bohemian club, which numbered one hundred and twenty-five men, and the Fourth ward Central colored club, which numbered forty men. The rear was brought up by a detachment of police.

The procession was one hour and twenty minutes in passing a given point.

It was almost midnight when the route laid down had been accomplished and the glori ous affair of the evening was pronched a conclusion. As we have stated it was a grand success and, indeed, a greater one than the warmest friends of the cause anticipated.

The next grand demonstration by the Republican party takes place on next Saturday evening, when, it is probable, all previous efforts of the campaign will be eclipsed. Every club in the two cities and vicinity is expected to be in line, and such a demonstration ensue as never before occurred in Allegheny county.

SOUTH SIDE COUNCILS.

Meetings Last Night.

The Council of East Birmingham held a special meeting last night.

The Council decided that the Street Committee in connection with the Street Regulator should determine the amount of assessments for sewers.

The only business transacted at the meeting was unimportant.

BIRMINGHAM COUNCIL.

This Council held a regular meeting last night.

The report of the Finance Committee showed a balance on hand of $5,227 32.

The report of the Wharfmaster showed a balance on hand of $624 74.

A number of bills were ordered to be paid, and the meeting adjourned.

YESTERDAY morning Mrs. Bridget McCoffe appeared before the mayor and charged her son, Thomas, with disorderly conduct and drunkenness. A warrant for his arrest was issued.

ENTHUSIASTIC MEETING LAST NIGHT.

Able Speeches of Hon. C. Delano and Hon. R. Stockett Matthews.

There was a large, select and very enthusiastic meeting assembled in City Hall last night, to hear the Hon. C. Delano and the Hon R. Stockett Matthews. Owing to the excitement on the streets, consequent upon the torch light procession, the hall was not as fullas it would other wise have been, but the meeting was nevertheless one of the finest of the campaign. It was called to order by E. A. Mortooth, Esq., chairman of the Committee on Meetings, who announced the following list of officers:

President—Hon. H. Bucher Swoope. Vice Presidents—Dr. G. A. Sprecher, M. W. Acheson, W. L. Caulfant, Dr J. H. Dickson, Christ. Graff, Orrin M. Head, A. H. Miller, Esq., Jackson Duncan, Robert Robb, G. A. Magoun, M. D., Hon. Thos. M. Howe, Frank B. Jones, Barclay Preston, Wm. A. Ehanks.

Mr. Swoope, on taking the chair, stated that it was perhaps unfortunate that the meeting had been called for this evening, since the procession in Allegheny would prevent the hall from being as well filled as it would other wise have been. He declined to make a speech, but assured the audience that he had the most encouraging accounts from all parts of the State, and that General Hartranft would be certainly elected by at least 20,000 majority. Post-ction was disappearing everywhere like the morning mists, and a grand triumph awaited us on Tuesday next. [Applause.] He concluded by introducing the Hon. C. Delano, a member of the administration of General Grant, and a gentleman of high character, largely to the financial success and prosperity of the country.

Speech of Mr. Delano.

Mr. Delano, on taking the stand, was greeted with loud applause. The great question to be decided was, shall the Republican party live, or shall it now die? There was no State in the Union which would so large y contribute to the salvation of the party as Pennsylvania. The best way to contribute to the salvation of the party in Pennsylvania, was, by electing as Governor on Tuesday next, that good, honest citizen and gallant soldier, General John F. Hartranft. [Applause.] He (the speaker, then briefly sketched the early achievements of the Republican party. It saved the life of the nation; it asserted and established the rights of man; and it has daily been working with the best interests of the nation. There were two parties in the field in the days of the Republican party, but they would not do it now. If the Republicans of Pennsylvania were to come to their senses, they would, on Tuesday next, decide that the great party of the Union—the Union Convention was then briefly discussed and the machinery which was employed to nominate General Grant. The child, born at Cincinnati, was baptized in Baltimore, and Jeff. Davis and his allies were sponsors for it, and was sponsor for it to-day. Mr. Greeley was in Pittsburgh the other day and told how much he loved the people, but he dared not say a word in favor of a protective tariff, because Jeff. Davis and his friends alike would hear him. He had sold himself to free traders, and if elected would let the protective policy go to the dogs. His rebel sympathizers and free trade allies had been invited to assist Mr. Greeley in running for Presidential mansion, and he had said that, if the house should be erected, he would not turn out the rebels who helped to build it. That meant that, if elected, he would care for and reward his rebel friends. Mr. Greeley had declared in the city of Louisville that he had been opposed to the war, and that how much he loved the people, just he dared not say a word in favor of a protective tariff